

SATURDAY NIGHT

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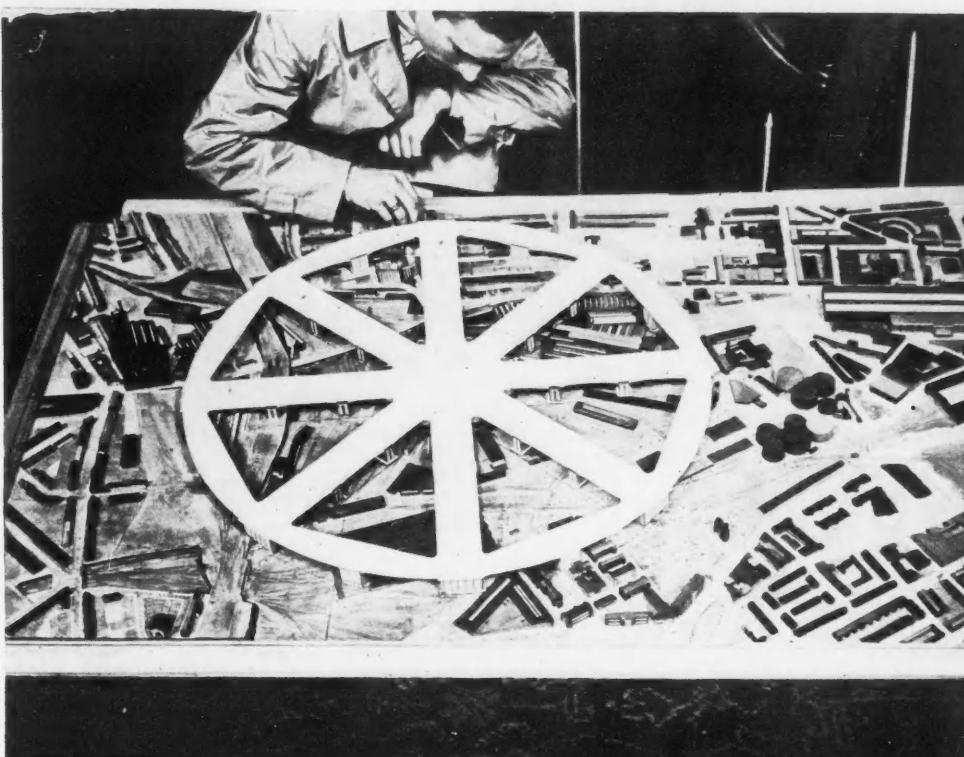
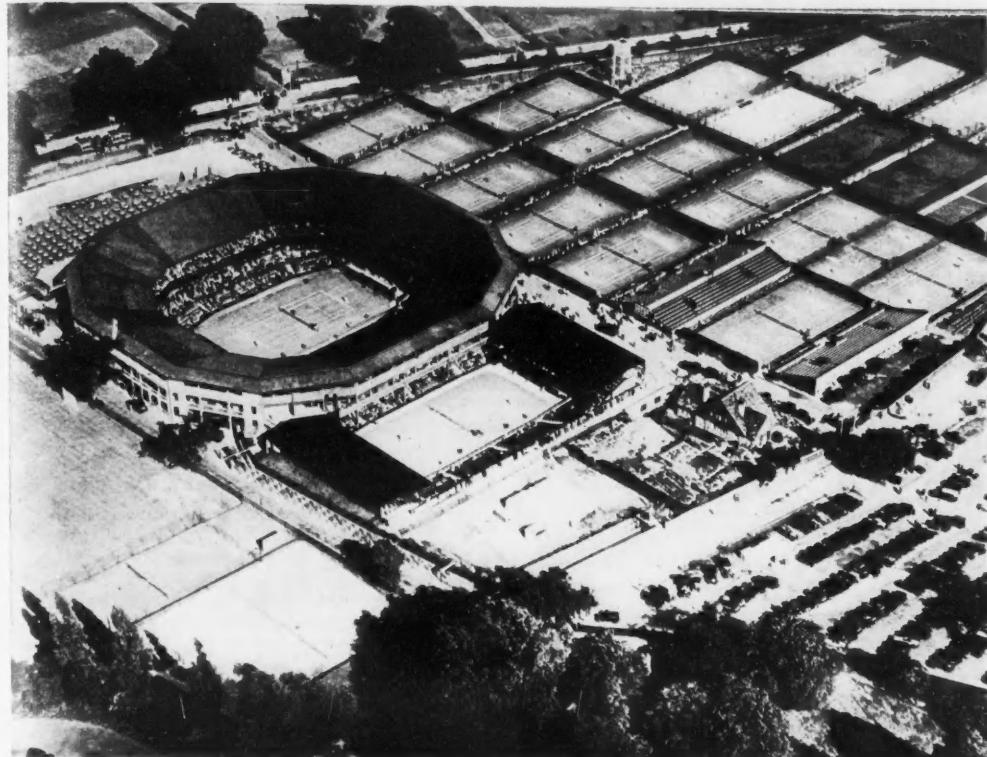
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10 Cents

IS THE MACHINE THE ENEMY OF CIVILIZATION?

Russia's Emergence From Chaos —^{Page 2}

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THE FRONT PAGE

SPEECHES from party leaders in the House of Commons on Dominion Day left no doubt in the minds of anyone that Canada is face to face with a national emergency of the gravest possible character.

Public men are seldom alarmists and are loath to admit realities of this kind until the facts make it imperative. The Prime Minister spoke of a national calamity which is possibly the gravest which Canada has faced, and Hon. W. L. M. King was no less earnest in his utterances on the subject. So far as actual human distress is concerned they are undoubtedly right.

For weeks it has been obvious that the relaxation of the unemployment problem common to most parts of Canada, expected with the advent of summer, has not transpired. This problem will probably grow rather than diminish in coming months unless a miracle happens. The sense of a national emergency has lately been intensified by the deplorable crop situation in certain sections of the West, particularly Saskatchewan, where it is estimated that 150,000 people are actually starving, partly as a result of previous misfortunes and partly because of the drought of the present June.

The contributory factors to the present crisis, world depression, Russian competition and the like have been frequently discussed, but the time for mere discussion is past. The duty of relieving distress is too grave to be left merely to governments, either federal, municipal or provincial. The people of Canada must act as a whole, just as they did when faced with a stupendous crisis in the summer of 1914.

We do not argue for one moment that governments should be relieved of the responsibilities that are theirs in times like these. But above and beyond that, here is to-day a duty confronting the individual citizen which should not be evaded, and the work of leadership and co-ordinated effort must begin now, if the necessary agencies for relief are to function properly during coming months of growing distress and peril. The duty of the individual citizen should be accepted, as it was in the war years, in a way that will not only succor the needy, but prove of immense assistance to the governments of this country, and inevitably redound to the benefit of Canada as a whole.

In plain words, an urgent duty faces the individual who is endowed with this world's goods, even in a limited degree, to assist those who are not so blessed. Those of us who have jobs or other sources of income have much to be thankful for in comparison with thousands of less fortunate beings in many walks of life. As in the war years we should be willing and ready to help. The crisis is not so bad that it is necessary to revive the slogan of 1917, "Give till it hurts!" but it is an emergency in which everyone who can must give. With proper spirit and organization the process can be made easy.

It is a time when the energies of that great organization, the Canadian Red Cross, should prove invaluable, given proper public support; and perhaps other organizations similar to those which functioned in war time—the Patriotic Fund, for instance,—could be revived. In certain sections of the United States last year, where conditions were as bad or worse than those in southern Saskatchewan to-day, the Red Cross, serving by request of President Hoover, rendered superb service. But present and prospective unemployment is an even greater fact to be faced in Canada during the coming autumn and winter than the prairie tragedy. To grapple with the woe it causes will require sustained and unselfish effort from coast to coast.

Admittedly this is not a time to make such suggestions frothily. Most people are suffering from a reduction of income, small or considerable. But everyone must think of the many who to-day or hereafter will not know where the next meal is coming from, unless Canadians as a communal force act now. A system of contributions by easy instalments would work wonders toward relief. If those in receipt of incomes would agree to contribute one-half of one per cent. of their monthly incomes, or even twice that sum, to properly organized bodies, the problem would be in a fair way toward solution. This would mean that the person with \$100 a month would pay 50 cents per month or, if he chose, \$1 per month to help the needy,—and so on up the scale. The funds so raised could be administered by the Red Cross or other voluntary organizations of the type that rendered such signal service in years gone by. Each municipality could handle its own contributions, and some of the more fortunate might help those facing problems more serious. The strain on the average individual would amount to little,—but an inconsiderable fraction of what he pays for cigarettes and gasoline, and no one receiving aid in such a way would feel himself a mendicant.

As has been said, calamities like the present cannot be passed on to governments; they are everyone's burden.

THE announcement of two months' leave of absence for Hon. W. D. Ross, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, is a reminder that his term of office is drawing to a close, and that unless extraordinary circumstances arise future occasions will be few in which his kindly presence will shine on the public in his vice-regal capacity. Most of the previous occupants of his post have been natives of Ontario, but Mr. Ross is a son of the Island of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and no man was ever prouder of his place of origin. Until a decade or so ago the office of Lieutenant-Governor usually fell to men who had distinguished themselves in politics, and had no further laurels to win. The change which gradually took place, whereby the incumbent was a man new to public life and in some measure bound to get acquainted with the people of whom he was the constitutional head, has greatly enhanced the popularity of Government House in Ontario. Beyond question the title of "His Honor" has never sat more easily and fittingly on any occupant than on Mr. Ross. The traditional hospitality of the Scottish lairds of other days is embodied in Mr. Ross and for all classes of people he has radiated good-fellowship. After retirement the glow of the regime of Mr. Ross and his charming wife at Chorley Park will long be remembered.

EDITORIALS on the perennial topic of British trade with Canada have lately been appearing in publications all over the British Isles, evoked by report of the mission sent to Canada by the Federation of British Industries with Sir James Lithgow at its head, and by the Earl of Iveagh's speech at the annual meeting of the British Federation of Chambers of Commerce. The gist of both utterances

was that the development of reciprocal trade between the various units of the Empire can only come through a change in Britain's fiscal system. The Lithgow report further urged, what has been urged by Canadian visitors to Britain on many occasions, that if British manufacturers wish to enjoy the benefits of the Cana-

dian market they must build up efficient selling and service forces in this country. Sir James Lithgow also emphasized the fact that Canada could not do without industries of its own.

Some of the commentaries by British periodicals of considerable prestige, make curious reading. The superstition apparently still prevails in certain sanctums that if Canada sincerely desires closer trade relations with the motherland, she should wipe out all duties on British goods, and such of our industries as compete with British exporters should close down.

These theorists are, of course, what are known as "free traders", a class as futile as the Jacobites. They utterly ignore the fact that for thirty-four years British manufacturers have enjoyed very substantial preferences in our markets, and have allowed United States manufacturers, despite this handicap, to get possession of an enormous trade in Canada which they could share in a very large degree.

What is it that the so-called free traders who think Canada should abolish duties on British goods want anyway? Do they wish us to follow the logic of Cobdenism to the bitter end, and abandon all tariffs? That, of course, would hand over the Canadian market in its entirety to the captains of United States mass production, and what benefit would Britain get from that?

WHAT is to be the political end of Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George? At the close of the Great War he was probably the most famous man in the world, and had he retired from public life after the proclamation of peace he would still be regarded as one of the great Britishers of all time. But what a spectacle of useless pugnacity and venom the last ten years of his career have presented! Disintegration of his prestige seems to have begun when he immediately after the armistice informed humanity that he was going to "Hang the Kaiser"—a promise he never carried out. His belligerency finally compelled the Conservative friends he had won during the war to send him adrift. Back in control of the Liberal party his policy seems to have been to hamstring every other Liberal of prominence, who ventured to have views of his own. The final episode occurred in the House of Commons on July 3rd when he hurled insult after insult at Sir John Simon, the ablest man identified with the Liberal party in recent years, because of differences of opinion that do not seem very important. "Rule of ruin" had been the maxim of many political free-booters of the past, but has always culminated in their own ruin. When the last of his supporters has been ordered to walk the plank where will Lloyd George be? It no doubt delighted many Laborites of the "Left" to hear Sir John Simon excoriated for they have never forgiven him for the intervention which ended the general strike several years ago. But with the departure of Simon Liberalism loses its last prop in the respect of the British electorate. Does Lloyd George seriously think that Ramsay MacDonald is going to take into the nest a public man without a party and with such a record for "rough-housing" wherever he goes?

FEW British public men speak more happily on general questions than Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, and a recent radio address of his delivered from his home in Lossiemouth must have won approbation from countless listeners who are nevertheless strongly opposed to him in the domain of practical politics.

Russian Communists particularly detest the British Prime Minister and if any were listening in, they must have been more than usually angry at his assertion that there

TENNIS BATTLEFIELD

Left—An aerial view of the Wimbleton Stadium where tennis champions from all corners of the earth recently met to battle for world supremacy. Sidney B. Wood, Jr., U.S.A., won the Men's Singles by default from Frank X. Shields, U.S.A. Cilli Aussem, Germany, won the Women's Singles. The only British victory was the Women's Doubles, Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron, and Phyllis Medford, England.

PROPOSED LONDON AIRPORT

Right—A striking model of the proposed overhead airport for King's Cross Station, London. The circular and radial runways for airplanes will be supported on pillars designed as warehouses and offices.

are too many forces of separation in the world of to-day, trying to break abruptly with the past. The way of such forces, he pointed out, is by Revolution and legal or physical force, and the Empire is particularly open to their attacks. He held that one of the greatest cares of a man in his position was that of how to maintain an open road for Evolution,—acting on good will, and so prevent the control of Revolution, the madness of which is not without attraction to people just awakened to self respect. The results of such control would be certain to be deplorable. Mr. MacDonald holds that the British Empire is proving itself adaptable and possessed of a genius responsive of the needs of changing times; and is giving a great new service to mankind by seeking solutions of pressing problems in ways that are not the ways of Revolution.

Very probably Mr. MacDonald was privately thinking of the "Left" or "Red" wing in his own party but his words are worth pondering on everywhere. The MacDonald Government, by the way, has once more obtained its fortnightly "new lease of life". As an Englishman in Canada recently remarked the cable despatches contain a great deal of "hooey" about the sham fights between Lloyd George and Ramsay MacDonald.

THE New York "Times" and many other United States publications of eminence have been bestowing considerable attention to a new "S.O.S." movement—the "Save Our Stage" agitation—initiated this spring by the Theatrical Press

A Novel
"S.O.S."
Movement

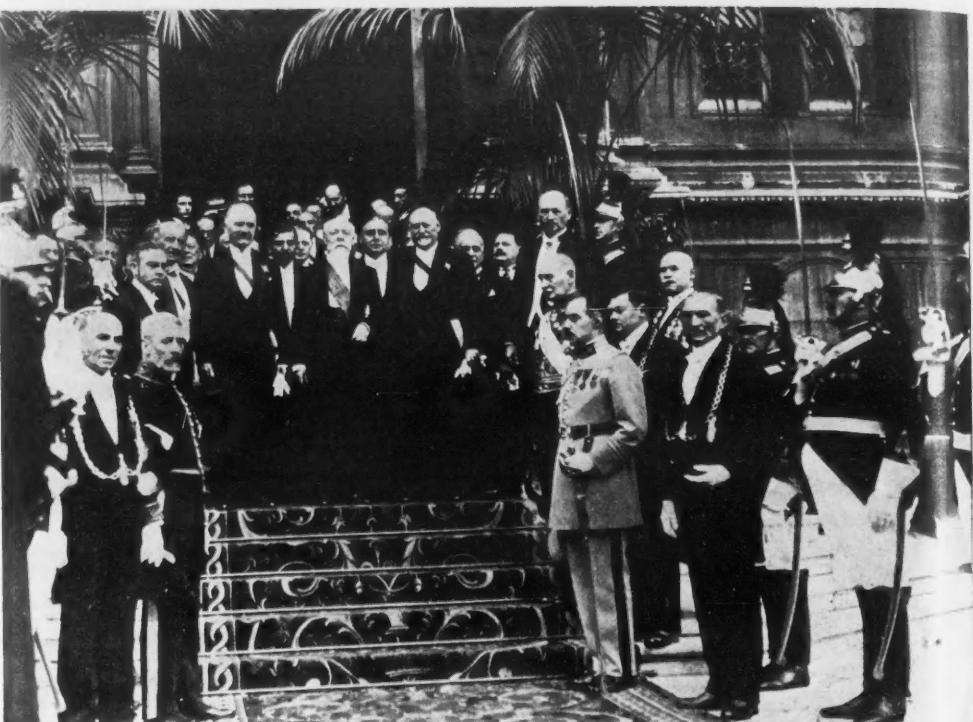
Representatives Association of America, composed of many experienced and able men who originally graduated from the editorial or advertising departments of daily newspapers. Owing to the shutting out of road companies from large areas of the United States,—a condition which a year ago menaced Canada,—the livelihood of these men has been involved; and with the backing of producing managers anxious to restore drama to the "road" they have organized a nation-wide campaign to rouse local communities into a demand for a restoration of the stage in its true and original form. Colporteurs of the movement are to-day travelling to all parts of the country and making direct appeals to local fraternal societies, service and social clubs, and have met with an extraordinary welcome everywhere. The re-opening of disused theatres, and offers of other types of auditoriums in places where no theatres are available to road companies, goes on apace right across the continent. The organizers of the new "S.O.S." campaign started in the right way with the idea of organized audiences based on local enthusiasm. A year ago when SATURDAY NIGHT was fighting a battle for the drama in the smaller cities of Canada, it was repeatedly pointed out that the question was really up to the local centres, and that if they really wanted the drama back they would ultimately get it.

BRITISH AIR PAGEANT—INSTALLATION OF FRENCH PRESIDENT

A remarkable picture taken from a No. 12 Squadron day bomber (one of the fastest in use, the Hawker Hart) showing the Squadron performing "Squadron air drill" in the recent air pageant in England.



President Paul Doumer with members of his cabinet after the ceremonies at the Hotel de Ville which formally instituted his seven year term as successor to Gaston Doumergue.



RUSSIA'S EMERGENCE FROM CHAOS: 1920-1930

A Choice Among Many Political Programmes — The Sources of Communist Domination — Forces of Evil Take Control — Co-operative Ideas Likely to Destroy Communism

By TOM O'LINCOLN

Editor's Note.—The present is the third of a series of four articles by an Englishman who spent the greater part of the last two decades in Russia and knows its people well.

IN THE placid days preceding the Great War, when the period of tension had not commenced, which was later to shatter foundations in Russia and send the edifices of an unacceptable civilisation toppling to the ground in chaos, life was sweet and gentle in Russia. A huge and densely populated agricultural region toiled and moiled in heat and dust to send rivers of golden grain and a constant stream of rural products to the great cities; and the great cities were the distributing centres, sending the Russian products abroad and receiving foreign products for distribution in Russia. It is true that Russia possessed a huge network of industry, but speaking relatively, it was dwarfed by the vastness of the country. Moreover, most of the industries were of foreign origin and many of them in the hands of foreigners. Generally speaking economic thoughts did not enter the head of the man-of-the-street; things continued in their serene way, there was enough of everything and life was untroubled.

Odessa, "the Incomparable", the Mother City, the Gem of the Black Sea, presented a glowing, lovely picture of life in Russia at its best. Built on the plateau beyond the bluff cliffs which form the coast, a city of splendid edifices and magnificent boulevards, streets lined with acacia and chestnut trees and broad pavements for the casually conversing, promenading public. After the not-undue-stress of daytime occupation, the streets and boulevards became the arena of life at its best. The vivid rays of the well-planned street lights were softened and broken by the leafy foliage of the trees; the air pregnant with the perfume of the blossom and the dainty scents of Parisian perfumers. The broad pavements lined with out-door restaurants, well-patronised, well conducted and of a social level to suit every purse. Gaily conversing, humming snatches of song and couplets, love-making or just fraternising, crowds of happy beings spend the evenings in complete social intercourse. The Nicolaievsky Boulevard was the favorite of them all. Overlooking the wonderful harbor works, crowded with ships of all nations, flanked on its inner side with great hotels and government administrative buildings, well-illuminated and tree-shaded, it was the recognised meeting-place of the city. A great outdoor restaurant catered to the wants of the inner man, providing a full-course dinner or the lightest repast on demand; light beer, wines, coffee with its crown of whipped cream, glasses of tea, ice cream in its innumerable forms, confitures and dainties of all description. And one of the best orchestras of Russia, the country of good orchestras, under the leadership of the renowned Dubroff, delighted the ears of the populace.

The great popular favorite, requested almost every evening, was Tschaikovsky's "1812", and its rendition was beyond criticism. One heard the approaching menace of the Napoleonic armies, the triumph of the Marseillaise, the distant thunder of the coming clash, the barbaric noises of war and struggle at close quarters and the dreadful desolation of the field, the maimed and wounded, the dirge-like wailing of a stricken nation and the darkness of despair. But amidst the chaotic destruction a sweet, new melody begins to make itself apparent, in lightly played, flute-like tones, almost unnoticed at first, but gradually gaining in strength as more and more instruments are called upon and nobly respond, until, at the last, the strains of sweaty, bloody triumph are stilled and the new, sweet melody of the resurrection of Mother-Russia attains its full strength, all instruments in harmony, the conductor exerting all his power, science and art. The soul of the composer gains in stature, fills orchestra and spell-bound listening public towards the final resounding triumph of new order, new hopes and new life in scenes of enthusiasm that burst all bounds. Even staid foreigners, Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic alike, are affected by the same enthusiasm

of a people worshipping its country like a child worships its mother and the firm belief enters their minds that such a country cannot be destroyed, but in spite of any disaster, will, like a phoenix, arise from the ashes, with new plumage and renewed strength, for further flight. This is knowledge, unaffected by local and temporary disturbances and trends, unaffected by human argument and prognostication, because this is a spontaneous revelation of Mother Nature in her children.

In 1812 the nation was capable of the sacrifice of their beloved and holy Moscow and, drastic as the remedy appeared, it was effective in stemming the tide of foreign invasion and turning the threatening menace into disaster for the invader. In the same spirit of self-abnegation, in the troublous period of 1916-20, the whole nation adopted the slogan: "Tyem khuzhy, tyem lutchy", i.e. the worse it becomes, the better it will afterwards be. It seemed like national suicide, the destruction of government, of the church, of the army, of industry and of agriculture, of luxury and class distinction, but to the Russian mentality, once that the principle was accepted that civilisation had advanced along false lines, it was perfectly obvious that the growth had to be destroyed to the roots, no inoculation or grafting operations would suffice. It speaks well for the fundamental soundness of the Russian character that they were capable of such drastic surgery and, at the same time, hopeful and assured that new and healthy growth would appear from the debris. There is sand in their composition and their internals are of ferrous nature.

BEFORE entering into the period of chaos, the nation had been offered several systems of government and, for various reasons, had rejected them. They had been offered a constitutional monarchy, having for its aim the establishment of a class of trained and skilled national administrators, the establishment of a strong middle-class of merchants and industrialists, and a great class of laborers, chiefly agriculturalists; based on the example of Great Britain. They had been offered the republican system of government, which foresaw the establishment of a strong bourgeoisie, or wealthy industrial and merchant class, and a strong democracy, or labor class. They had been offered a decentralised system of government, granting the maximum of authority to local governmental organisations and foreseeing an almost uniform classification of population. They had been offered a system of absolute decentralisation, or anarchism, where each and every organised group should have absolute power to govern of itself for itself. Communism promised them absolute centralisation of authority, with community of property, interests, wealth, and a strictly uniform classification of population.

It cannot be stated fairly that all these proposed systems were rejected only after due thought and thoughtful consideration. The gathering momentum of events precluded that. Moreover the public was biased in certain directions and prejudiced in others. Personal prejudice against certain members of the old Duma, now members of the provisional government, hindered a proper consideration of their plans, and a bias for the returned political *émigrés* assured a more favorable consideration of their ideas. Added to this were the various separatist movements, and the suspicion that they were fostered by foreign powers with ulterior motives. In fact it was more than suspicion, it was certainty, and deeply resented by the people.

It might be stated with much more fairness that the people was not interested in any system of government, i.e. of political government, excepting as a means of achieving a new economic system. The country was politically ignorant but not ignorant of basic economic system. In other words the people, as a whole, was interested in receiving a fair price for their labor and the products of their labor, and in obtaining required commodities at a fair price. They wished to secure themselves against class oppression and their newly acquired property against loss. No

one party promised the people these advantages, therefore all were rejected.

The Communists swept into power on the shoulders of the Bolsheviks and have retained power by an adoption of the Social-Revolutionary economic policy.

The unique conditions of Revolution during a time of warfare provided a vast accumulation of weapons and ammunition for those willing to use them, and roughly two major political parties were represented by the fighters, the Bolsheviks and the monarchists. The monarchist fighters, or the White Army, were to some extent divided amongst themselves, as representing constitutional monarchists, absolutists, and other shades, but were solid in their program of a governing class and a governed class. True that many of them proposed an increasing collaboration with the "people" as the standard of education became increasingly higher, but actually they felt a wide divergence between themselves and the people, felt superior in all respects. The natural order of events had compelled the officer-personal of the army to be taken almost entirely from this class. Actually the "White" army was almost entirely an "Officer" army.

On the other hand, already in 1917 the rank and file of the army had been compelled, by provisional government decree, to organise and elect its "Soviets" or Councils. The men had enjoyed the authority granted them and had imbibed the lesson that strict organisation generates power. Roughly, but naturally with many exceptions, the army Soviets were Bolshevik in tendency, i.e. they demanded the maximum of power for the local Soviet or Council, and proposed to apply this system to the government of the country, as it had been successful for them. Whilst providing a certain political system, they were unfortunately unable to provide a sound economic system. There were few trained and competent men within their ranks, apart from those trained by the war for military purpose. However, they greatly resented the monarchist assumption of ruling destiny and were equipped and willing to fight.

The Social Revolutionary party, whilst providing a perfectly acceptable economic program, could not provide anything new politically, and was woefully lacking in individuals ready to organise and fight for the program they suggested. Thus, whilst they received a large majority of the votes that were cast during those elections to the constitutional assembly that were allowed to take place, still they were unable to prevent the elections themselves being disrupted by the armed forces of minority parties. As a political party, the Social Revolutionaries disappeared through their apathy and lack of aggressive bravery. As to their economic program—it is now again the greatest driving force in Russia.

THIS year of 1920 saw the destruction of the monarchistic elements and the evacuation of the remnants. It might be mentioned in passing that there is something in the idea that certain persons are more capable of ruling than others, and that this capability may in some cases be inherent. Whilst by far the majority of the remnants of the White Army have become submerged in many parts of the world, a few of them are by drudgery and experience, by hopefulness and patriotism, preparing themselves for great potential work for their Motherland.

In 1920 then, the Bolsheviks had fought and won the war of the revolution, but they were devil-ridden by the small, minority Communist party. The sole reason for the controlling position of the Communist party lies in the unscrupulous but high intelligence at its command. Its strength is in its almost superhuman ability in organisation, especially with regard to its secret intelligence department. And again, its strength is in its weakness, as a numerically small party is more cohesive and solid. Added to the unscrupulous intelligence of the party leaders is an even more unscrupulous and truly beastly ferocity, in thought and in deed. Fortunately for Russia and fortunately for the world, the Communist party leaders collapsed under the burden of their own warped intelligence.

This collapse is more evident to the primitive mind of Russia than to Westerners and it is quite possible, even probable, that Russia will be purged of the taint before other countries. Such, at any rate, would appear to be the conclusion derived from a study of events in Russia during the past ten years.

Even in the matter of religion the collapse of their teaching is evident. They preached Communism in the beginning in Russia as the logical consequence of Christianity. "Love thy brother as thyself" meant, to them, "let thy brother possess as much property as thou possessest." They could not conceive that brotherly love would see the necessity of a weaker vessel requiring more constant filling. The logical consequence of equality of property, to them, was in community of property. That this was one of the first mistakes of the early Christians at Jerusalem made no difference to them. When certain persons refused to accept such tenets, then, "for the good of the whole" (again specious argument) such persons must be "eliminated", as were Ananias and Sapphira. The logical outcome of such propaganda was in the deliberate slaughter of millions of martyrs during the ensuing four or five years. They had left out to account the bestial nature of their Chinese and Lettish auxiliaries, and the resulting contamination of their still-primitive compatriots by contact. They had rejected the spurious form of religion as practiced in Russia, but had preached the philosophy of Christianity. Now they were aghast at their responsibility for the rivers of blood, for the groans of their victims, for the armies of orphans smitten with fearful social sicknesses, for the actively expressed opinion of all decent-thinking members of a civilised world. Moreover, besides facing that hostile opinion, they faced the conclusion of their own thoughts — they had boasted that their Christ-given thought would control and reorganise the materialism of the age and govern human nature and deeds. Now their thoughts were governed by the result of their own deeds. They recognised the fact that materialism was supreme within them, therefore, they argued, materialism is supreme in the whole universe, and there is no God. But this was not their first step. One of their best leaders, in a conversation with the writer, traced the two spiritual powers which rule the universe. Good and Evil, and attempted to prove that Evil was still in the ascendant, bound to vanquish Good. Therefore, he argued, it was intelligent to choose to follow Evil. Their later propagation of sheer atheism is a cloak to cover their failure before themselves. To quote their own words, inscribed in gold, "Religion is the narcotic of the people." Logically then, the religion of negativism, i.e. atheism, is also the narcotic to pull the communist conscience into sleep rather than face the result of collapse and failure.

THIS commencement of the economic programme was Communistic. Every able-bodied person, over the age of eighteen, could request and obtain nine dessiatines of land, on annual lease, and pay the government, or state, one-third of the produce as taxation. They could dispose of two-thirds of the produce, but not sell it, excepting to the state trading corporation. Industries were controlled on similar lines, all authority being concentrated at Moscow. Some of the results of this were ridiculous and in total the programme was an absolute failure, resulting in fearful national disaster. Within four years the accumulated wealth of the nation, in factories, live-stock inventories, stores of cereals and material, was dissipated. Famine was rampant, sickness and epidemics took terrible toll of the population. It has been stated that between twelve and fifteen million people were destroyed during this period of chaotic management. Enterprise of any description was dangerous and the possession of property practically a sentence of death. It was only the continued threats of foreign blockade and active intervention that held the country together. The first move towards stability was in the inauguration of the collective farms. It is necessary to point out that collective farms had been successful in Russia.

(Continued on Next Page)

ROYAL PREROGATIVE OF MERCY

Usages in Connection With Commutation of Death Penalty—Modern Sovereigns Have Frequently Intervened

By A. R. RANDALL-JONES

JUST now there are several men under sentence of death for murder in Canada and for different reasons, their cases, or two of them with their attendant circumstances have evoked very widespread public attention. On different grounds, it is understood, the attempt is being made to obtain commutation of their sentences by the exercise of the Royal prerogative. Of the sufficiency or otherwise of the grounds in question it would obviously be improper to attempt to treat here. But the subject of the exercise of the Royal prerogative, in the case of persons convicted of serious crime, is, in itself, one of considerable interest and, as it is one that does not seem always to be very clearly apprehended in general, it may well repay a little consideration.

Naturally, in view of the fact that large numbers of people are opposed, for various reasons, to capital punishment *per se*, it is in connection with cases in which the courts have decreed the exactation of the death penalty that the most strenuous attempts are usually made to invoke the exercise of the Royal prerogative in mitigation of sentence. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, there were two hundred crimes that were punishable with death in Great Britain. At the present time, there are only four, namely, murder, high treason, piracy with violence and destruction of dockyards, the last mentioned crime, by the way, being classed as a capital offence in England and Wales only, and not in Scotland or Northern Ireland. As a matter of actual practice, however, since the year 1838, the death penalty in Great Britain had been exacted only in cases of murder until the year 1917, when Roger Casement was hanged for high treason. In Canada, under the criminal code, the penalty of death is provided for murder, high treason and piracy with violence, as in Great Britain, and also for rape, but not for destruction of dockyards, the dimensions of the Canadian navy, to date, presumably, not having suggested any imperative necessity for such a provision.

The fact that there is a very considerable body of opinion, both in Canada and in Great Britain—but probably more formidable here than in the Motherland in proportion to population—consciously opposed to capital punishment in any circumstances, obviously does not lighten the task and the responsibility imposed on those with whom the decision rests as to whether, in a given case, the clemency of the Crown shall be granted or not to a person under sentence of death, pronounced by a competent tribunal. But in a country where the death penalty is provided for certain offences, it is manifest that, on grounds of general policy, the discretionary power, vested in the Crown, must be exercised for reasons of real weight and import, and not on the insubstantial grounds of mere sentiment. Indeed, experience in other lands has shown that, in a country where capital punishment is sanctioned by law as the punishment for murder, there is grave danger of the law, as a whole, being brought into contempt if either the party committing the crime is not arrested, or, if arrested and tried, is acquitted in the face of overwhelming evidence of guilt, or, if convicted and sentenced to death, is usually reprieved.

In Great Britain, the monarch, in one way or another, has been divested of personal responsibility for the exercise of most, if not all, of the Royal prerogatives, including that of mercy, though, with respect to some of them, it is, I think, arguable that some residue of discretionary power still attaches to him, which would not be regarded as attaching to his "personal representative" in this country. However, in spite of some misconception on the subject, it is

clear that, in cases of reprieve or remission of sentence for crime, the King, or his "personal representative", as the case may be, has today, no power of personal intervention for or against. In both Great Britain and Canada, the doctrine of ministerial responsibility prevails, though it is not applied in precisely the same way here as it is there.

Oddly enough, George IV, the unsavory tenor of whose general climate of opinion on most moral and social questions would not have made him seem the likeliest exponent of any manifestation of humanitarianism, was very active in the exercise of clemency, on his own initiative, in the case of persons under sentence of death. But, under an Act of Parliament passed in the first year of Queen Victoria's reign, the revision of death sentences, passed at the Central Criminal Court in London, was transferred specifically from the Sovereign to the Home Secretary, which regulation was simultaneously adopted throughout Great Britain. So that, so far as the occupant of the throne was concerned, the Royal prerogative became merely a Royal interest—but an interest that was to be constantly and sedulously exercised in a way that, one imagines, would scarcely be possible to any "personal representative" of the Sovereign in a British Dominion.

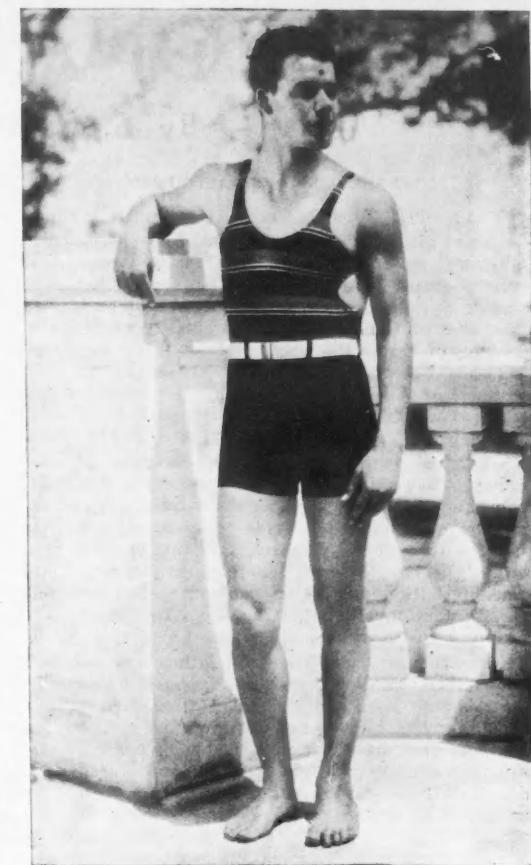
Queen Victoria kept a very watchful eye on successive Home Secretaries over this matter. In cases

"where poor young women have been driven, in despair, to destroy newly-born infants," she repeatedly urged mercy. But she was inclined to be suspicious in cases where men guilty of wife murder were reprieved—"men are lenient to criminals who murder their wives," she naively said. She insisted that she had the right to know the reasons that moved the Home Secretary to advise for or against the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, not with any view to the rejection of his advice, but in order to make her own opinion of such reasons known to him, and to receive further explanations in the light of this.

King Edward was no less assiduous than his mother in the attention he bestowed on every case where the exercise of the prerogative of clemency was concerned. Sometimes he was disposed to a more liberal exercise of it than the Home Secretary proposed. For example, Arthur Lynch, an Irishman who had fought for the Boers against the British in South Africa was tried for high treason in the King's Bench Division in 1903, and sentenced to death—a sentence committed to penal servitude for life. Sir Thomas Lipton made a direct appeal to the King in Lynch's behalf, and in January, 1904, the Home Secretary decided to release Lynch on license. The King urged a greater extension of clemency and, a couple of months later, the Home Secretary granted him a conditional pardon, which drew from the reprieved man a warm letter of gratitude for "the magnanimity of your Majesty's action." In some instances, King Edward thought the Home Secretary inclined to undue leniency and bluntly told him so, though he always agreed that, as a constitutional Sovereign, he was bound to accept the minister's decision. One instance of this kind occurred in the case of a young man called Raynor who murdered Mr. William Whiteley, the great London department store proprietor, known as the "Universal Provider". He was sentenced to death, and the penalty was commuted by the Home Secretary, but the King, while signing the commutation, took occasion to write to the minister deprecating "the tendency nowadays to regard a criminal as a martyr, and to raise an agitation on sentimental grounds, in order to put pressure on the Home Secretary."

In Great Britain, as we have seen, the Home Secretary is definitely charged, by statute, with personal responsibility for the revision of death sentences—not as one member of a cabinet, but in virtue of his particular office. The advice that he tenders in this respect is not the collective advice of the Government, but advice based on his own judgment of the facts and their surroundings. In Canada we have no Home Secretary invested with such statutory responsibility, and the question of reprieve is more largely one for the cabinet's collective decision.

The late Lord Oxford (Mr. Asquith) when Home Secretary in Lord Rosebery's Government, took the question of the exercise of the prerogative of mercy very seriously. He visited some of the convict prisons *incognito*, in order to interview some of the prisoners into whose cases he was enquiring. On one occasion, he visited the famous prison, Wormwood Scrubs, taking Mrs. Asquith with him. Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman who had been tried for murder of her husband by poison in England, and who had been sentenced for manslaughter, was an inmate of the prison at that time and the Home Secretary had been deluged with petitions for her reprieve from numberless people in the United States. "Margot" interviewed her alone in her cell, and in her "Autobiography," has stated that she "did not find her sympathetic!"



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social and family traditions and irradicable from the character of the country.

Within industries the same growth of collectively-organised local authority can be traced, and many industries can be seen to be controlled in an exactly similar manner to the large Quaker-owned chocolate plants in Great Britain. Even in the matter of distribution of commodities the beginnings of the same system can be discerned, although to a lesser extent than in agriculture and industry. This is probably on account of the peculiar character developed by the occupation itself, which prejudiced those who were previously active in the occupation towards individual effort and individual profit-taking and against co-operation. The proper distribution of commodities is a business that requires a vast amount of special training and knowledge, which the new beginners do not possess, and which, under the present conditions of transportation, international currency and the complicated system of internal currency, is most difficult of acquisition.

The Communist party is still in control of the country, principally on account of its control of the secret police organisation, but is also accepted as the government, because it has actually organised progress and order out of the chaos of 1920-1924. It has also succeeded in instituting a most complicated monetary system, which, whilst supposedly based on the standard of labor-hours-production and used in that direction, is not yet stabilised, nor even yet standardised, and certainly not yet harmonised with the gold standard for foreign intercourse. The resulting muddle places the well-organised Communist party in an extremely advantageous position as against other interests not yet permitted to be thoroughly organised.

All evidence would point to the conclusion that the retreat of the Communist party in Russia is well on the way and that the party has almost outlived its utility. The gathering power and increasing organization of the co-operative element denotes a simultaneously decreasing power of the Communists. The fiasco of the public trial of the Mensheviks and the almost completed operation of eradication of anti-co-operative (as well as anti-Communist) kulaki, point to the fact that class warfare is no longer a useful weapon. The increasing foreign trade demands a stabilised currency and it would appear that the huge foreign capitalistic interests are in a position to insist that currency be stabilised, which again strengthens the co-operative party as against the Communist party. Moreover, even the apparent world-wide business depression has not given sufficient grounds for the development of Communist propaganda. Whilst prognostications regarding Russia are generally wrong, as the vastness of the operations obscures the human vision, it would nevertheless seem that the total disappearance of the Communists, as a national power, is not far distant, and that the adoption of the co-operative system, tried under storm and stress, will be perpetuated. The present huge development of industry is bound to give the system a good send-off and the vastness of the country will prevent its destruction by outside influence. Bearing in mind all the logical consequences of the system, it would appear to be obviously advantageous to make friends with the co-operative movement there.

RUSSIA'S EMERGENCE FROM CHAOS: 1920-1930

(Continued from Page 2)

swayed towards the one or the other direction. It must be admitted that the personal element is most prevalent in farming. The tasks of agricultural production are so widely varied, dependent entirely upon natural phenomena instead of being controlled by human wisdom, that it is impossible to work a farm by a schedule of labor, paid by the hour and timed by the clock. For instance, how are the sows on a hog farm to know that they must produce their litters only between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m., and only at such regular intervals that a minimum amount of accoucheur attendance can be employed, i.e. economically and profitably employed by the hour.

In any case, through the years succeeding the introduction of the collective farming system, the local

committees, through their delegates to the county committees, provincial and state committees, have gained increasing power, sometimes by threats of sabotage, sometimes by active hostility to artificial authority and sometimes by their very inertia, and it is well recognised that the controlling power of the Communist party is only retained by artificial means of political trickery.

IT IS in this gradual development of the collective farm system that the real fundamental stability of Russia lies. It is opposed to the strictly centralised system of government favored by the Communists and it permits the reasonable development of individual initiative. It is founded on age-old religious,



POST AND GATTY AT ROOSEVELT FIELD AFTER WORLD FLIGHT
Intrepid fliers surrounded by admiring throngs on the night of July 1st as they were driven from Roosevelt Field to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in New York.
—Wide World Photo.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By E. C. BUCHANAN

The Crop Catastrophe

IF ANYTHING should be written on Mr. Bennett's heart after his soul has departed his body, it probably will be, not "Canada First", but "Wheat". The golden grain is doing more than any other single factor to impress upon him the fact that he is Prime Minister of Canada. It was trouble enough when a surplus of it was the whole problem; now the surplus remains but the trouble is multiplied by an entire absence of it in some places. To the general depression, in which wheat plays a large part, is added the complete crop failure over a large area in the West.

Regarding this crop failure, covering, at latest reports, five million acres and affecting a hundred thousand people, as a national calamity, Mr. Bennett will have parliament provide relief for the sufferers before prorogation. The relief for the western farmers will be coupled with general unemployment relief. The opposition parties in parliament have signified their intention of supporting the government in its coping with the situation.

The full extent of the crop failure has yet to be determined. It is most severe in Saskatchewan but extends into Manitoba and Alberta. Recent rains in some districts revived hope of a partial crop but this has been shattered. Great stretches of territory have become virtually a desert, with the soil only drifting dust and livestock perishing from lack of food and water. The first requisite of relief, both for this western condition and for countryside unemployment, is money, and men are mentioning a hundred millions as the minimum necessary. There will be no niggardliness on the part of the House of Commons in regard to the money; the government can have what it wants. "I would favor giving it a blank cheque and let it do the best it can; with Senator Robertson in charge of the unemployment end we can trust the government to do what is right," one prominent member said to me just now, and he is not a Conservative.

The money will have to be raised by a national loan to be added to the public debt. A more prosperous posterity will have to help to pay, but out of consideration for distant generations some suggest a sinking fund in connection with the loan or some such means of providing that it be paid off out of revenue within a stated period. The problem, however, is not in regard to raising now or paying back in the future the money required for farmer and unemployed relief but as to the spending of it. And in this connection Mr. Mackenzie King seems in the way of carrying his contention that since the federal authority provides the money it should retain to itself the administration of it. The system followed with the twenty million dollar relief fund of last September whereby the bulk of the money went into municipal enterprises on condition that the municipalities and the provinces also contributed was all right as far as it went, procuring the expenditure of a great deal more than the twenty millions altogether, but it is not favored for the larger outlay that impedes. For one thing many municipalities and some of the provinces could not afford to make similar contributions again. But even apart from that consideration, there is a pretty general feeling that not only should the federal authority be directly responsible for the manner in which the money is spent but that in so far as it goes to provide employment something should accrue to the federal credit in return for it. That is to say, there should be something to show for the enormous necessary outlay in the way of a national asset rather than local or municipal assets.

Mobilize Single Unemployed?

MISTER KING would set up a commission, composed of outstanding citizens, representative of various elements in the national life, to administer the relief, and to be responsible to parliament, through the government. Mr. Bennett, while suggesting constitutional difficulties, confesses that he has been considering such a course. A more definite and drastic manner of dealing with the situation is favored by members in most quarters of the House of Commons, it will be urged on the government, and its adoption is not outside the realm of possibility. It is that a national emergency be declared and that all the able and unemployed single men of the country be mobilized and put to work on a national enterprise, all in a semi-military fashion. The national enterprise that suggests itself to those who are giving thought to the idea is the transcontinental highway project.

Those who are pondering the possibilities of this scheme see several advantages in it. One is that it would go further than anything else to meet the general view that it is work rather than direct relief the workless should have. Mobilized into an army and put to the making of a highway, there would no longer be any question as to whether men wanted work or charity. Another and related advantage would be the assurance that, as far as the single men were concerned, food, warmth and shelter would be assured for all. And a third advantage, difficult of procuring in any other way, would be that something tangible would be secured to the country for the money that has to be spent for the relief of this emergency of unemployment. A national highway, in the opinion of the present administration, must be provided some time. Why not then, it is asked, provide it in part by money spent for the relief of the unemployed? Doubtless many of the married unemployed would voluntarily enlist in such an enterprise.

Mr. Bennett's Disappointment

ALL budgets have to be altered subsequent to their delivery and, while there seems to be an unusual number of changes in the Bennett budget, it is to be remembered that Mr. Bennett was budgeting in an unusual situation, meeting unusual conditions. Circumstances come to attention after taxes or tariffs are announced or go into effect that are not observed previously. The condition of business has been influential in prompting some changes; it was desired to disturb business at this difficult time no more than was absolutely necessary. In this connection, Mr. Bennett confesses to having been disappointed in one of his serious ambitions, that of giving the country a new system of taxation. It is well known that in

the early stages of budget preparation he favored the introduction of the so-called turnover tax. It seemed for a time as if he would introduce it in substitution for the sales tax. He did not do so, but he still believes in it. The fact that business men distrusted the tax and strenuously advocated against it—as is their wont to distrust and oppose taxation innovations with which they are unfamiliar—and the wisdom of refraining from disturbing business in its present struggle with unfavorable conditions, induced him to forego his ambition. But it was with regret that he did so, deep regret because it meant passing up his only opportunity of making a change that he is convinced would have been in the interests of the country. He will not again have the writing of taxation legislation.

The principal change in the taxation measures was the restoration of the old list of exemptions from the sales tax. The author of the budget believes the exemptions are too numerous but again he was influenced by a desire to avoid unsettling business. Some alterations will have to be made in the automobile tariff. The situation in regard to the duty on magazines is uncertain and to obtain time to work it out the application of the duty has been postponed till the middle of August. Apparently Mr. Bennett moved too impulsively in the matter; the fifteen cents a pound duty where it would be prohibitive would bring no customs revenue and would sacrifice considerable postal revenue. Probably there will not be a great deal left of the original intention before the duty goes into effect.

Approaching the End

THE session is nearing its close. It may be over by the eighteenth of the month and there is little likelihood of its extending more than a week beyond that date. As the end approaches, business is being transacted more rapidly. Among measures remaining are the new Australian trade treaty, the bill for the relief of western farmers and the unemployed, the freight subvention on wheat, and the bill, picked up by the government after its sponsor, Sam Jacobs, had let it be killed, to modify the requirement for the re-election of members of the House of Commons after their being taken into the cabinet as ministers in charge of departments. The Australian treaty is likely to prove contentious, one prominent Conservative, Mr. Chaplin, having already declared war on it in behalf of Niagara grape growers and wine makers. The Jacobs bill met technical defeat some weeks ago but the government, with a view to impending cabinet changes, resurrected it. The idea of the measure is generally supported, within limitations. It is felt that no purpose is served by the requirement of re-election following a general election, but that by-elections where members are promoted to the ministry after a government has been in office for a time provide a desirable test of public opinion regarding its conduct of public affairs. The Liberals in the House will insist on limiting the exemption from the necessity of re-election to a certain period after a general election.

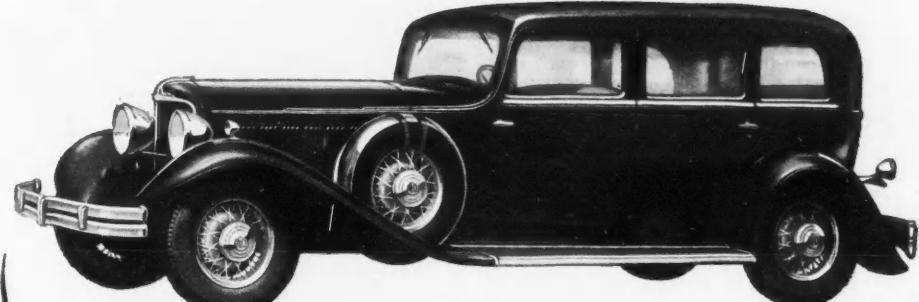
The Beauharnois committee should be through with its work about the fifteenth of the month. The inquiry has been more than justified already. Some of the more important questions can hardly be determined by the committee. Chief of these, perhaps, is that as to whether the concession of the company for the diversion of water is valid. The learned counsel for the committee take strongly the ground that authority does not rest in the governor-in-council to permit such diversion, under either the Navigable Waters Protection Act or the British North America Act, that only parliament has the power. For a final determination, the question probably would have to go to the judicial committee of the Privy Council. If the governor-in-council hadn't power under the law to authorize diversion, the order-in-council granting the concession is not valid. But, the order having been passed, the company proceeded to depart from the plans on which it was authorized to carry out its project. Kenneth M. Cameron, chief engineer of the Public Works Department, who favors the Beauharnois project and who proved highly satisfactory to the company as a witness, admitted the plans had been departed from before any new plans had been submitted to him, but he had been acquainted with the intentions of the company and had no objection to



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THE KING AND QUEEN AT ETON COLLEGE

The King and Queen paid their annual visit to Eton College on June 14th and attended the service held in the college chapel. The photo shows Their Majesties being received on arrival.

has got very much out of the control contemplated by the concession order.

Also taking its duties seriously is the committee on the National Railway. It has been spending a long time in the preparation of its report, which may provoke a general discussion on transportation problems in the House.

Hot But Decorous

AS USUAL, Ottawa achieved the distinction of being the hottest spot in the country during the torrid spell, with the mercury officially above the hundred mark. When temperatures are severe either way, the Capital generally manages to claim the record. Progressive members were for revolting against the rules of dignity and discarding their coats in the chamber, but Mr. Speaker Black, while leaving the matter to their own judgment, managed to discourage their impulse, impressing on them that decorum was more important than mere physical comfort. A few years ago a couple of the free men from the West ventured into the chamber in shirt sleeves and arm garters and the then Speaker, Mr. Lemieux, held the House in camera while he pleaded successfully for the preservation of appearances.

Tess—"You can't believe everything you hear."
Bess—"No; but you can repeat it."—*Annie's London*.

Lady—"Have you ever been offered work?"
Tramp—"Only once, madam. Aside from that I've met with nothing but kindness."—*Hudson Star*.

Mother—"Why are you reading that book on the education of children?"
Son—"To see if you are bringing me up properly."—*Utica Press*.

"Opera is not dying," says *The Literary Digest*. The last one we heard sounded like it.—*Southern Lumberman*.

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UNITED HOTELS

THE BOOKSHELF

By HAROLD F. SUTTON

Hudson Bay Documents

"Documents Relating to the Early History of Hudson Bay", edited with introduction and notes, by J. B. Tyrrell, M.A., LL.D.; Toronto, The Champlain Society; pages XIX + 419.

By T. G. MARQUIS

IN THE early history of Canada two subjects are of prime importance—the heroic work of the French pioneers who carved out homes for themselves in the dense forests skirting the St. Lawrence and its tributaries, and the equally heroic, though somewhat later, efforts of the hardy traders who, under the direction of "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay," firmly established British authority in the extreme northern part of North America, and gradually extended their influence across the plains and mountains to the Pacific Ocean.

The work under review contains a series of documents bearing on the early history of the struggle for supremacy between the French and the English. Three of these are by French writers—the first by Father Antoine Silvy, a Jesuit father, who in 1684-5 accompanied La Martiniere as chaplain on his expedition to York Factory; the second is by Father Gabriel Marest, also a Jesuit father, who, in 1694, went as chaplain with Iberville against the English trading posts on Hudson Bay; the third is by Claude Charles Le Roy de la Potherie, an author and soldier, who in April, 1697, set out from La Rochelle as commissary of the fleet which was destined for Fort Nelson, its purpose being to destroy utterly all English establishments in Hudson Bay and its vicinity; the fourth is from the pen of an English author of considerable repute as a poet and historian at the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries, particularly so, as they were written by men who, for the most part, were participants in the events they relate. Oldmixon's narrative, a portion of his "The British Empire in America", was evidently compiled from secondary sources, and lacks the personal touch of the French chroniclers.



A GARDEN MEMORIAL TO CONAN DOYLE

The unusual memorial erected over the grave of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, at Windlesham, Crowborough, Sussex, by Lady Conan Doyle. It bears the inscription, "Blade Straight, Steel True". The grave lies beneath the window of the late Sir Arthur's study.

Virgil and Horace are ever in his mind and he delights in adorning his pages with apt quotations from these authors.

The volume contains excellent sketch maps of the Nelson, Hayes and Fourteen Rivers—most necessary for the proper understanding of operations along the Bay, and of Churchill Harbour. In addition there are seventeen illustrations that add much to the value of the book. In this way "Documents Relating to the Early History of the Hudson Bay" is a most valuable common property.

Mr. Joad, however, does not pretend to founding a new religion, and, according as we keep this in his timely "aha grateful to him

of his position as for his exposition towards the future. His exposition is only marred by a general tendency to prolixity and over-elaboration of illustrations.

Two Views on Religion

"The Present and Future of Religion", by C. E. M. Joad; "The Religion of Man", by Rabindranath Tagore; (The Macmillan Company of Canada Ltd., \$2.00 each).

By JOHN LINNELL

ONE of the seeming paradoxes of the world of to-day is, as Mr. Joad remarks, the intense interest displayed in religion, despite the growing desertion and decline of its organised and accepted forms. He proceeds, however, to show that the situation existing at present is by no means so paradoxical as we might at first be led to believe. It is not that we have no use for religion, still less that we have no need of it; but rather that the man of to-day has had his beliefs somewhat rudely shaken, if not shattered; that the creeds in which our fathers believed, encumbered and encrusted as they were with a deadening mass of doctrines and dogmas impossible of proof, have been found unacceptable, to say the least; and lastly that nothing has hitherto been found to take the place of what we have lost or discarded, to minister to man's needs and to inspire his endeavor.

Mr. Joad has divided his book into two parts: the first deals with the present situation, its causes and its disastrous results, while in the second he attempts a forecast of the probable future of religion. In the former he is on reasonably safe ground, and his examination of causes and symptoms of defection from organised religion is extensive and acute. In his attempted forecast of the future he is, naturally, on more debatable ground. There will be many, for instance, ready to contest a view involving "the conception of a deity not as the creator of this world, but as the occupant of another, not as the source and origin of life, but as the goal and end of its pilgrimage."

He is nearer the mark, perhaps, in outlining what will be required of a religion such as will satisfy our modern needs. It must, in the first place, do something to reinstate the social importance of the individual, diminished and overshadowed as it has become by the vast preponderance of the state. Secondly, it must give us some assurance as to our relation to the universe as a whole. But here, again, we may legitimately ques-

tion to what extent men will be satisfied with the mere consciousness of progression toward the discovery of the world of values as a form of religious experience and expression, unless and until we all develop to a stage at which mystical experience will have become common property.

Tagore's religion is, he insists, a poet's religion; yet it is safe to say that many will find it more than acceptable. It is both simple and exalted, and possessed of the advantages of being innocent of theology, creed, dogma and doctrine, while at the same time harmonising with present-day science and satisfying one of Mr. Joad's requirements, in that it places man, definitely and favorably, in relation to his environment. It is man's universe that we inhabit, the author is at pains to point out, at least in so far as concerns ourselves.

The reader's attention, like the author's, is concentrated here upon the subject of religion which is solely related to man, helping him to train his attitude and behavior towards the infinite in its human aspect." Life, as understood in India, being a pilgrimage whose living is a spiritual exercise to be carried through its different stages, Tagore is able to suggest to us "that our true worship lies in our indomitable courage to be great and thus to represent the human divine and ever keep open the path of freedom towards the unattained", paying homage to the Supreme Man.

Those familiar with and subscribing to the conception of Christianity set forth by Canon Streeter in his *Reality* will find themselves often in harmony with Tagore. "What I have tried to bring out in this book," he writes, "is the fact that whatever name may have been given to the divine Reality it has found its highest place in the history of our religion owing to its human character, giving meaning to the idea of sin and sanctity, and offering an eternal

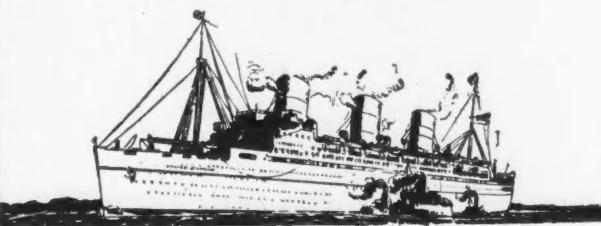
(Continued on Page 10)

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By E. C. BUCHANAN

The Crop Catastrophe

IF ANYTHING should be written on Mr. Bennett's heart after his soul has departed his body, it probably will be, not "Canada First", but "Wheat". The golden grain is doing more than any other single factor to impress upon him the fact that he is Prime Minister of Canada. It was trouble enough when a surplus of it was the whole problem; now the surplus remains but the trouble is multiplied by an entire absence of it in some places. To the general depression, in which wheat plays a large part, is added the complete crop failure over a large area in the West.

Regarding this crop failure, covering, at latest reports, five million acres and affecting a hundred thousand people, as a national calamity, Mr. Bennett will have parliament provide relief for the sufferers before prorogation. The relief for the western farmers will be coupled with general unemployment relief. The opposition parties in parliament have signified their intention of supporting the government in its coping with the situation.

The full extent of the crop failure has yet to be determined. It is most severe in Saskatchewan but extends into Manitoba and Alberta. Recent rains in some districts revived hope of a partial crop but this has been shattered. Great stretches of territory have become virtually a desert, with the soil only drifting dust and livestock perishing from lack of food and water. The first requisite of relief, both for this western condition and for countryside unemployment, is money, and men are mentioning a hundred millions as the minimum necessary. There will be no niggardliness on the part of the House of Commons in regard to the money; the government can have what it wants. "I would favor giving it a blank cheque and let it do the best it can; with Senator Robertson in charge of the unemployment end we can trust the government to do what is right," one prominent member said to me just now, and he is not a Conservative.

The money will have to be raised by a national loan to be added to the public debt. A more prosperous posterity will have to help to pay, but out of consideration for distant generations some suggest a sinking fund in connection with the loan or some such means of providing that it be paid off out of revenue within a stated period. The problem, however, is not in regard to raising now or paying back in the future the money required for farmer and unemployed relief but as to the spending of it. And in this connection Mr. Mackenzie King seems in the way of carrying his contention that since the federal authority provides the money it should retain to itself the administration of it. The system followed with the twenty million dollar relief fund of last September whereby the bulk of the money went into municipal enterprises on condition that the municipalities and the provinces also contributed was all right as far as it went, procuring the expenditure of a great deal more than the twenty millions altogether, but it is not favored for the larger outlay that impends. For one thing many municipalities and some of the provinces could not afford to make similar contributions again. But even apart from that consideration, there is a pretty general feeling that not only should the federal authority be directly responsible for the manner in which the money is spent but that in so far as it goes to provide employment something should accrue to the federal credit in return for it. That is to say, there should be something to show for the enormous necessary outlay in the way of a national asset rather than local or municipal assets.

Mobilize Single Unemployed?

MISTER KING would set up a commission, composed of outstanding citizens, representative of various elements in the national life, to administer the relief, and to be responsible to parliament, through the government. Mr. Bennett, while suggesting constitutional difficulties, confesses that he has been considering such a course. A more definite and drastic manner of dealing with the situation is favored by members in most quarters of the House of Commons, it will be urged on the government, and its adoption is not outside the realm of possibility. It is that a national emergency be declared and that all the able and unemployed single men of the country be mobilized and put to work on a national enterprise, all in a semi-military fashion. The national enterprise that suggests itself to those who are giving thought to the idea is the transcontinental highway project.

Those who are pondering the possibilities of this scheme see several advantages in it. One is that it would go further than anything else to meet the general view that it is work rather than direct relief the workless should have. Mobilized into an army and put to the making of a highway, there would no longer be any question as to whether men wanted work or charity. Another and related advantage would be the assurance that, as far as the single men were concerned, food, warmth and shelter would be assured for all. And a third advantage, difficult of procuring in any other way, would be that something tangible would be secured to the country for the money that has to be spent for the relief of this emergency of unemployment. A national highway, in the opinion of the present administration, must be provided some time. Why not then, it is asked, provide it in part by money spent for the relief of the unemployed? Doubtless many of the married unemployed would voluntarily enlist in such an enterprise.

Mr. Bennett's Disappointment

ALL budgets have to be altered subsequent to their delivery and, while there seems to be an unusual number of changes in the Bennett budget, it is to be remembered that Mr. Bennett was budgeting in an unusual situation, meeting unusual conditions. Circumstances come to attention after taxes or tariffs are announced or go into effect that are not observed previously. The condition of business has been influential in prompting some changes; it was desired to disturb business at this difficult time no more than was absolutely necessary. In this connection, Mr. Bennett confesses to having been disappointed in one of his serious ambitions, that of giving the country a new system of taxation. It is well known that in

the early stages of budget preparation he favored the introduction of the so-called turnover tax. It seemed for a time as if he would introduce it in substitution for the sales tax. He did not do so, but he still believes in it. The fact that business men distrusted the tax and strenuously advocated against it—as is their wont to distrust and oppose taxation innovations with which they are unfamiliar—and the wisdom of refraining from disturbing business in its present struggle with unfavorable conditions, induced him to forego his ambition. But it was with regret that he did so, deep regret because it meant passing up his only opportunity of making a change that he is convinced would have been in the interests of the country. He will not again have the writing of taxation legislation.

The principal change in the taxation measures was the restoration of the old list of exemptions from the sales tax. The author of the budget believes the exemptions are too numerous but again he was influenced by a desire to avoid unsettling business. Some alterations will have to be made in the automobile tariff. The situation in regard to the duty on magazines is uncertain and to obtain time to work it out the application of the duty has been postponed till the middle of August. Apparently Mr. Bennett moved too impulsively in the matter; the fifteen cents a pound duty where it would be prohibitive would bring no customs revenue and would sacrifice considerable postal revenue. Probably there will not be a great deal left of the original intention before the duty goes into effect.

Approaching the End

THE session is nearing its close. It may be over by the eighteenth of the month and there is little likelihood of its extending more than a week beyond that date. As the end approaches, business is being transacted more rapidly. Among measures remaining are the new Australian trade treaty, the bill for the relief of western farmers and the unemployed, the freight subvention on wheat, and the bill, picked up by the government after its sponsor, Sam Jacobs, had let it be killed, to modify the requirement for the re-election of members of the House of Commons after their being taken into the cabinet as ministers in charge of departments. The Australian treaty is likely to prove contentious, one prominent Conservative, Mr. Chaplin, having already declared war on it in behalf of Niagara grape growers and wine makers. The Jacobs bill met technical defeat some weeks ago but the government, with a view to impending cabinet changes, resurrected it. The idea of the measure is generally supported, within limitations. It is felt that no purpose is served by the requirement of re-election following a general election, but that by-elections where members are promoted to the ministry after a government has been in office for a time provide a desirable test of public opinion regarding its conduct of public affairs. The Liberals in the House will insist on limiting the exemption from the necessity of re-election to a certain period after a general election.

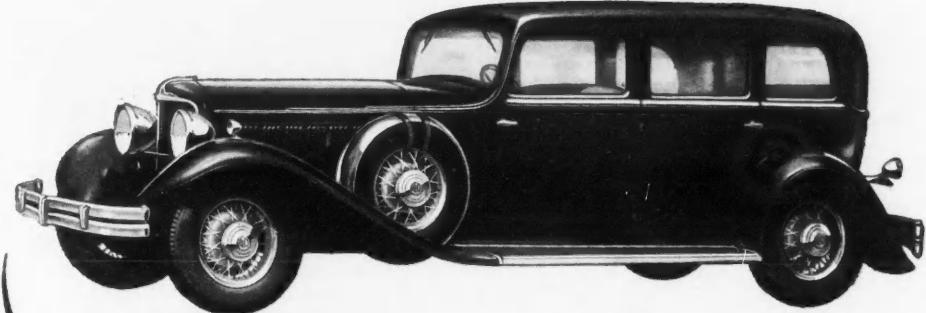
The Beauharnois committee should be through with its work about the fifteenth of the month. The inquiry has been more than justified already. Some of the more important questions can hardly be determined by the committee. Chief of these, perhaps, is that as to whether the concession of the company for the diversion of water is valid. The learned counsel for the committee take strongly the ground that authority does not rest in the governor-in-council to permit such diversion, under either the Navigable Waters Protection Act or the British North America Act, that only parliament has the power. For a final determination, the question probably would have to go to the judicial committee of the Privy Council. If the governor-in-council hadn't power under the law to authorize diversion, the order-in-council granting the concession is not valid. But, the order having been passed, the company proceeded to depart from the plans on which it was authorized to carry out its project. Kenneth M. Cameron, chief engineer of the Public Works Department, who favors the Beauharnois project and who proved highly satisfactory to the company as a witness, admitted the plans had been departed from before any new plans had been submitted to him, but he had been acquainted with the intentions of the company and had no objection to



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THE KING AND QUEEN AT ETON COLLEGE
The King and Queen paid their annual visit to Eton College on June 14th and attended the service held in the college chapel. The photo shows Their Majesties being received on arrival.

has got very much out of the control contemplated by the concession order.

Also taking its duties seriously is the committee on the National Railway. It has been spending a long time in the preparation of its report, which may provoke a general discussion on transportation problems in the House.

Hot But Decorous

AS USUAL, Ottawa achieved the distinction of being the hottest spot in the country during the torrid spell, with the mercury officially above the hundred mark. When temperatures are severe either way, the Capital generally manages to claim the record. Progressive members were for revolting against the rules of dignity and discarding their coats in the chamber, but Mr. Speaker Black, while leaving the matter to their own judgment, managed to discourage their impulse, impressing on them that decorum was more important than mere physical comfort. A few years ago a couple of the free men from the West ventured into the chamber in shirt sleeves and arm garters and the then Speaker, Mr. Lemieux, held the House in camera while he pleaded successfully for the preservation of appearances.

Tess—"You can't believe everything you hear."
Bess—"No; but you can repeat it."—*Answers (London)*.

Lady—"Have you ever been offered work?"
Tramp—"Only once, madam. Aside from that I've met with nothing but kindness."—*Hudson Star*.

Mother—"Why are you reading that book on the education of children?"
Son—"To see if you are bringing me up properly."—*Utica Press*.

"Opera is not dying," says *The Literary Digest*. The last one we heard sounded like it.—*Southern Lumberman*.

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THE BOOKSHELF

By HAROLD F. SUTTON

Hudson Bay Documents

"Documents Relating to the Early History of Hudson Bay", edited with introduction and notes, by J. B. Tyrrell, M.A., LL.D.; Toronto, The Champlain Society; pages XIX + 419.

By T. G. MARQUIS

IN THE early history of Canada two subjects are of prime importance—the heroic work of the French pioneers who carved out homes for themselves in the dense forests skirting the St. Lawrence and its tributaries, and the equally heroic, though somewhat later, efforts of the hardy traders who, under the direction of "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay," firmly established British authority in the extreme northern part of North America, and gradually extended their influence across the plains and mountains to the Pacific Ocean.

The work under review contains a series of documents bearing on the early history of the struggle for supremacy between the French and the English. Three of these are by French writers—the first by Father Antoine Silvy, a Jesuit father, who in 1684-5 accompanied La Martiniere as chaplain on his expedition to York Factory, and again, in 1686 accompanied, in the same capacity, Chevalier Pierre de Troyes on his overland expedition against Moose and Albany forts; the second is by Father Gabriel Marest, also a Jesuit father, who, in 1694, went as chaplain with Iberville against the English trading posts on Hudson Bay; the third is by Claude Charles Le Roy de la Potherie, an author and soldier, who in April, 1697, set out from La Rochelle as commissary of the fleet which was destined for Fort Nelson, its purpose being to destroy utterly all English establishments in Hudson Bay and its vicinity; the fourth is from the pen of an English author of considerable repute as a poet and historian at the close of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the French documents particularly so, as they were written by men who, for the most part, were participants in the events they relate. Oldmixon's narrative, a portion of his "The British Empire in America", was evidently compiled from secondary sources, and lacks the personal touch of the French chroniclers.

FOR the proper editing of these documents it required a man of thorough geographical knowledge of the Hudson Bay and the surrounding country, a historical conscience, and scientific insight, but most of all experience of the stage of the historical drama. The Champlain Society secured for this work the ideal man, Dr. J. B. Tyrrell, a scientist, a conscientious historical investigator, and an explorer of the wild north lands along Hudson Bay, across the great plains, and over the mountains to the Pacific. He has done his work with great judgment and restraint, setting out the main facts of the history of the period covered by the documents in a concise introductory chapter. Editors of profound erudition frequently make the mistake of overloading their pages with scholarly notes. Dr. Tyrrell's notes are at a minimum; where a date is incorrectly given, a place wrongly located, a tribe of Indians inaccurately named, or some matter of natural history falsely stated, a concise note is found, sufficient to keep the student from falling into error.

Of the documents the "Letters of La Potherie" are decidedly the most fascinating and instructive. Through the "Letters" the heroic figure of Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville gives a glamour of high romance to the narrative. La Potherie makes the scenes through which he moves and the actions in which he took part live. He gives thrilling accounts of the destruction of the English settlement at St. John's and the villages along the coast of Newfoundland, of the attack on and capture of Fort Nelson, and the brilliant sea fight on Hudson Bay, when Iberville with one ship sank a more powerful one, captured a second, and put a third to flight. He, too, was a close observer and gives most illuminating accounts of the country, its flora and fauna, of the Indians and Eskimos, their modes of life, their customs and superstitions. Through all his writing there is a dignity and scholarship rarely found among soldiers and explorers.



A GARDEN MEMORIAL TO CONAN DOYLE

The unusual memorial erected over the grave of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, at Windlesham, Crowborough, Sussex, by Lady Conan Doyle. It bears the inscription, "Blade Straight, Steel True". The grave lies beneath the window of the late Sir Arthur's study.

Virgil and Horace are ever in his mind and he delights in adorning his pages with apt quotations from these authors.

The volume contains excellent sketch maps of the Nelson, Hayes and Fourteen Rivers—most necessary for the proper understanding of operations along the Bay, and of Churchill Harbour. In addition there are seventeen illustrations that add much to the value of the book. In "Documents Relating to the Early History of the Hudson Bay" is a most valuable

Two Views on Religion

"The Present and Future of Religion", by C. E. M. Joad; "The Religion of Man", by Rabindranath Tagore; (The Macmillan Company of Canada Ltd., \$2.00 each).

By JOHN LINNELL

ONE of the seeming paradoxes of the world of to-day is, as Mr. Joad remarks, the intense interest displayed in religion, despite the growing desertion and decline of its organised and accepted forms. He proceeds, however, to show that the situation existing at present is by no means so paradoxical as we might at first be led to believe. It is not that we have no use for religion, still less that we have no need of it; but rather that the man of to-day has had his beliefs somewhat rudely shaken, if not shattered; that the creeds in which our fathers believed, encumbered and encrusted as they were with a deadening mass of doctrines and dogmas impossible of proof, have been found unacceptable, to say the least; and lastly that nothing has hitherto been found to take the place of what we have lost or discarded, to minister to man's needs and to inspire his endeavor.

Mr. Joad has divided his book into two parts: the first deals with the present situation, its causes and its disastrous results, while in the second he attempts a forecast of the probable future of religion. In the former he is on reasonably safe ground, and his examination of causes and symptoms of defection from organised religion is extensive and acute. In his attempted forecast of the future he is, naturally, on more debatable ground. There will be many, for instance, ready to contest a view involving "the conception of a deity not as the creator of this world, but as the occupant of another, not as the source and origin of life, but as the goal and end of its pilgrimage."

He is nearer the mark, perhaps, in outlining what will be required of a religion such as will satisfy our modern needs. It must, in the first place, do something to reinstate the social importance of the individual, diminished and overshadowed as it has become by the vast preponderance of the state. Secondly, it must give us some assurance as to our relation to the universe as a whole. But here, again, we may legitimately ques-

tion to what extent men will be satisfied with the mere consciousness of progression toward the discovery of the world of values as a form of religious experience and expression, unless and until we all develop to a stage at which mystical experience will have become common property.

Mr. Joad, however, does not pretend to founding a new religion, and, according as we keep this in mind, he is grateful to him for his timely "aha" grateful to him for his position as for his exposition towards the future. His exposition is only marred by a general tendency to prolixity and over-elaboration of illustrations.

BUT if Mr. Joad has no religion to suggest to us, the same can hardly be said of Tagore whose "Religion of Man" (substantially a reprint of his Hibbert Lectures of 1930) is at once profound and luminous. Let it be understood from the first that "the Religion of Man" is not a synonym for "man's religion". "The idea of the humanity of our God, or the divinity of Man the Eternal, is the main subject of this book"; "the divinity in him—which is his humanity"; these samples might be taken as indicating the tendency of the whole.

Tagore's religion is, he insists, a poet's religion; yet it is safe to say that many will find it more than acceptable. It is both simple and exalted, and possessed of the advantages of being innocent of theology, creed, dogma and doctrine, while at the same time harmonising with present-day science and satisfying one of Mr. Joad's requirements, in that it places man, definitely and favorably, in relation to his environment. It is man's universe that we inhabit, the author is at pains to point out, at least in so far as concerns ourselves.

The reader's attention, like the author's, is concentrated here upon the subject of religion which is solely related to man, helping him to train his attitude and behavior towards the infinite in its human aspect." Life, as understood in India, being a pilgrimage whose living is a spiritual exercise to be carried through its different stages, Tagore is able to suggest to us "that our true worship lies in our indomitable courage to be great and thus to represent the human divine and ever keep open the path of freedom towards the unattainable", paying homage to the Supreme Man.

Those familiar with and subscribing to the conception of Christianity set forth by Canon Streeter in his *Reality* will find themselves often in harmony with Tagore. "What I have tried to bring out in this book," he writes, "is the fact that whatever name may have been given to the divine Reality it has found its highest place in the history of our religion owing to its human character, giving meaning to the idea of sin and sanctity, and offering an eternal

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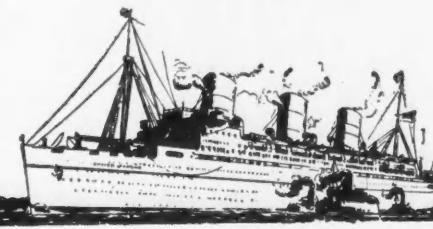
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Highlights of Sport

Bob's Diamonds—U. S. Open—
A Square Fight

By N. A. B.

EVEN if Canada never does produce a first-rank international tennis star, let us be hugely comforted by the fact that the Dominion has a corner on the world's supply of great amateur oarsmen. Lou Scholes first grabbed off the famous Diamond Sculls at Henley away back in 1904 when the bicycle was a deadly engine of sport. More than twenty years later Joe Wright Jr. and Jack Guest entered the limelight. Only the toughest kind of luck prevented Joe from scoring two victories in the Diamonds instead of one. Then Jack Guest defeated Boetzen, Wright's conqueror in 1930, and now in 1931, Bob Pearce who forsook Australia for Hamilton repeated his Olympic and Empire Games triumph by outclassing all the opposition. He rowed down in turn the famous Ted Brocklebank, Gentry, Southwood and conquered F. Bradley of Pembroke College, Cambridge, in the final. Bob won his last race with comparative ease, although the time in which he covered the historic Henley course of one mile and 550 yards was rather slow, ten minutes and three seconds. The reason for this was the unfavorable weather conditions, a chill buffeting head wind rising at times to

violence and accompanied by July sleet! Such is the delightful English summer.

The entire 1931 Diamond Sculls competition revealed very little about Pearce beyond the known facts that his style is flawless and his reserve power enormous. He rowed easily, gracefully, powerfully, but none of his adversaries had the power or stamina to extend the Hamiltonian Hercules. He made it a habit of taking the lead at first in all of his races, slipping easily into few lengths' advantage and never allowing any of Britain's star scullers to draw up on even terms with him. He received the coveted trophy from the Duchess of York and expressed his delight at having won the honours for his newly-adopted country. He leaves for home this week with Walter Obernesser, his coach, and they may possibly stop over at Philadelphia to let Bobby show his sterling wares there in the National Regatta. No one questions the fact that the genial ex-Australian is now the finest sculler in the world. Only Joe Wright, Jr., can even extend and Joe is no tyro. Jack Guest, the 1930 Diamonds holder, has not faced him and is now out of training for this year.



WINS DIAMOND SCULLS
Bobby Pearce, formerly of Australia, now of Canada.

Here is a suggestion for the Canadian National Exhibition's sport executive: In 1932 when Guest will likely have resumed training, why not let Toronto and Hamilton, the homes of Henley winners, set the greatest race ever rowed? A match race off the Exhibition sea-wall rowed by Canada's three Diamond Sculls winners, Bobby Pearce, Jack Guest, and Joe Wright, Jr. With the bronze of the great Ned Hanlan looking out over the water to his old home, what an event it would be in this ideal location, the one and only chance to see the three greatest oarsmen in the world matching their renowned blades against one another.

THE rousing struggle is on at Toledo for the right to occupy the vacant throne of the "Emperor" Jones as U.S. open golf champion. At present George Von Elm, the "Business Man Golfer" of the Rancho Club of Los Angeles, is locked with Billie Burke, professional of Greenwich, Connecticut. Von Elm with 217 was 2 up on Burke at the end of the third round. The leaders at this point were followed by Guy Palsen, 220, Walter Hagen, Mac Smith, and Charles Guest and Leo Diegel 222. Only once before in the history of the American open have two play-off rounds been necessary to settle the question of supremacy.

Through blistering heat and a thunderstorm Von Elm and Burke have battled neck and neck for two days, prolonging this record-smashing battle of stroking endurance. With amazing nerve and coolness Von Elm stepped up to hole a 12 foot putt to tie again with Burke over the regulation 72-hole route. On the previous round he holed a 15-foot one to tie the Greenwich pro who was a great star in the Ryder Cup games for 1931. After 108 stormy and sensational holes of unparalleled competition Von Elm and Burke were tied with 292 strokes each, all square for the last 36 holes with 149 each and grand totals of 441. 108 holes taking only 441 shots, less than 4 to a hole, is sensational especially in the fact that they keep on nervelessly battling in a deadlock where even one foozled putt will mean disaster. This is real golf and whoever wins will be well worthy to occupy Bobby Jones' place. Even the great Atlantan could do little better, unless he chose to shoot a 67 or 68 in the first round, just as he was wont to do when he wished to discourage all competition. Once, in 1925, Bobby and Willie Macfarlane tied at the end of one round and had to play an extra 18 holes before Macfarlane won over the then immature Emperor of Golf, but even that tilt cannot be compared with the Homeric Von Elm-Burke combat in progress at Toledo.

NOT since the grand old Manassa Mauler, Jack Dempsey, was in his prime, has the dubious pastime of heavyweight boxing seen such a spectacle as the rousing 15-round title bout at Cleveland between the Teuton Schlager Max Schmeling, heavyweight champion of the world, and W. L. "Young" Stribling, Georgian challenger. For 15 solid rounds, all but twenty seconds, these two evenly-matched and honest gladiators battled away and brought joy back into the hearts of all honest lovers of boxing who up to then had seen a splendid sport deteriorating slowly into a "business" whose results were settled before the bouts by unscrupulous managers. Stribling fought a brilliant, courageous battle, dancing around the slower Schmeling, tying up the Teuton's piston-like punches and smothering him in clinches during the savage in-fighting at which Schmeling was mark-

(Continued on Page 10)

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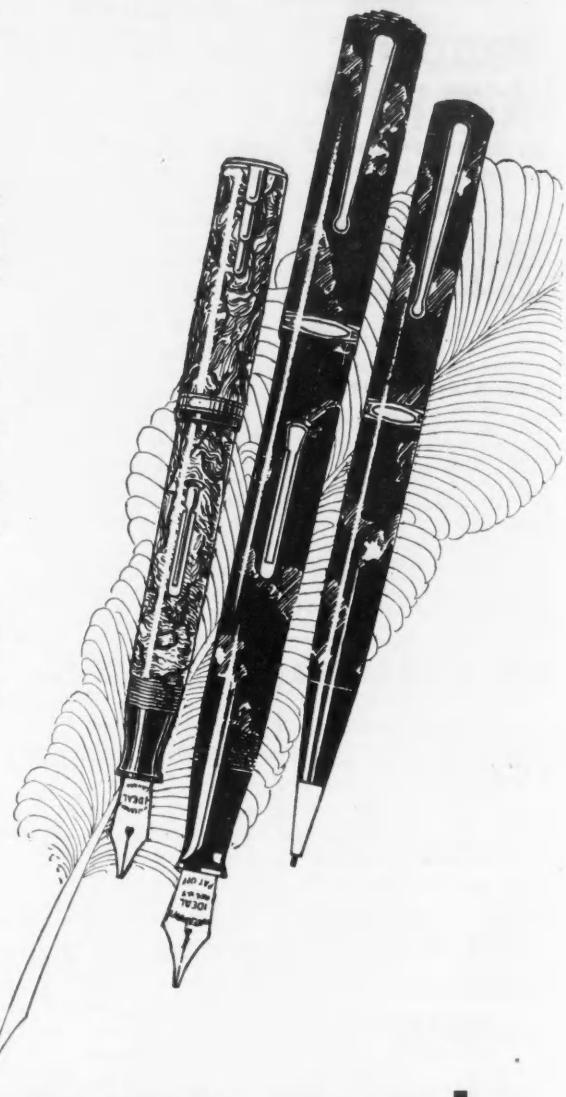
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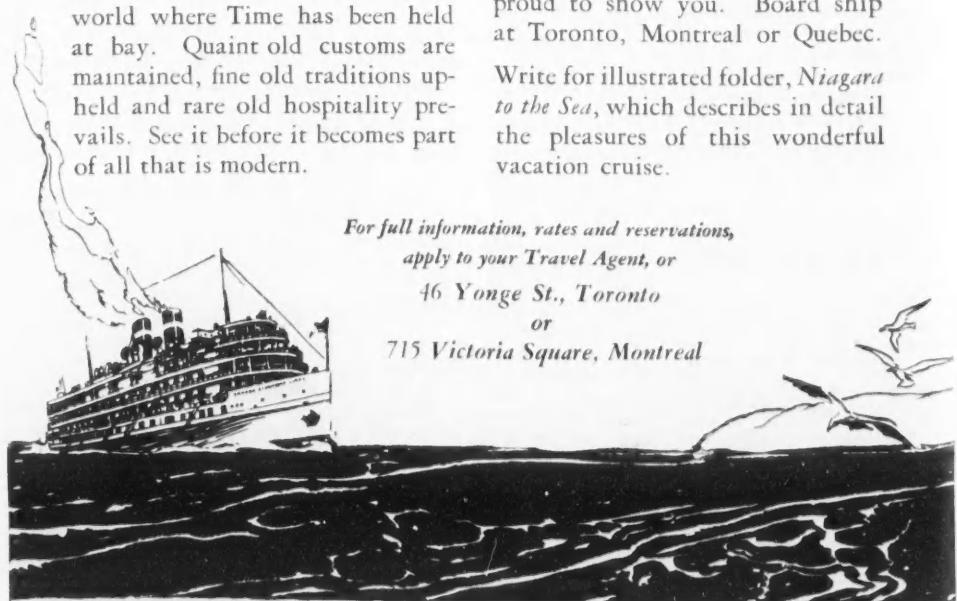


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School confined to sixty boarders. Ninety per cent success in matriculation last year. Boys taken from Primary to Honour Matriculation. Fees for tuition and board, \$650 per annum. Term opens September 9th. For Prospectus, apply the Principal.

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Beautifully situated at Port Carling, The Arcadia House offers you all that goes to make a perfect holiday, here you may have complete rest or take part in your favorite outdoor sport—Lawn Bowling, Tennis, Fishing, Dance Orchestra. Splendid sandy bathing beach, with water chutes, well appointed and airy rooms, comfortable beds, wholesome meals.
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Ashbury College
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Seven reasons why Ashbury is an ideal Day and Residential School for boys:
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2. Ashbury has a very high record of Matriculation successes at the R.M.T. University.
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5. The building is fireproof and comfortable, and the food plentiful, varied and appetizing.
6. A special commercial course is provided for boys during their last year at school.
7. Separate junior department for boys from nine to thirteen.
Write for Calendar:
Rev. G. P. Woolcombe, M.A., LL.D.
Headmaster

FOUNDED IN 1891

Mary had a little lamb,
Her father shot it dead,
And now it goes to school with her
Between two chunks of bread.
—Boston Transcript.



"WHITE SHOULDERS"
A scene from the film with Mary Astor and Ricardo Cortez. (Uptown Theatre, Toronto).

THE FILM PARADE

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THIS is Barrymore week in Toronto, with Lionel Barrymore playing a brilliant and slightly decadent role in one moving picture house and John Barrymore, even more brilliant and even more markedly decadent, in the theatre around the corner.

The Barrymores have definitely accepted middle-age. They are no longer the lovers of beautiful young women, but their guides and protectors, imperfect and variable in the Barrymore way. And one feels a sense of security and relief that that difficult gap is finally bridged over. It is now possible to enjoy once more their fine profiles, their smooth and finished business, and when occasion requires, their brilliant and practised bibulous-dramatic parts this week; Lionel as the "big" criminal lawyer fighting the habit of drink for the sake of his lovely daughter, and John as Svengali, the ornately sinister figure that charmed and convinced the nineties. Both roles are capable of an over-rich interpretation. Both are handled with reticence, and a dignity that in the case of John Barrymore rises to a convincing tragedy.

Many, many years ago I saw John Barrymore in an early screen comedy—the screen adaptation of "Are you a Mason?" It was probably a very bad picture, but all I remember of it was John Barrymore sitting on the curb in evening clothes and top-hat, playing a harp solo on the wheel of a hansom cab and doing it with such delicacy and inventiveness that it lifted both the scene and the play out of the essential commonness of their conception. He was young then, there was a good deal less aquiline to the famous profile, and a persuasive helplessness in his manner rather oddly combined with the Barrymore disdain. I didn't see him again until the screen version of "Moby Dick" appeared and by that time Hamlet had left its mark on him. He seemed strained, theatrical, a Shakespearean actor unaccountably gone a-whaling; while Moby Dick, brought up alongside in the final moment of capture, looked like nothing so much as an immensely distended hot-water bottle.

Still later I saw him in a picture that remains in memory only as something vaguely Tyrolean and

jaunty and painful. After that I stayed away.

But John Barrymore's Svengali is a new Svengali and a new Barrymore. The play itself is a fine-decadent affair, all tall crowned hats and bobgoblin capes and naughty studio life and popular occultism. But Svengali is a creation of Barrymore himself, tragic, disdainful, the darkly concentrated focus about which the action moves and takes acceptable shape.

Lionel Barrymore spends his time in "A Free Soul" mostly in getting drunk and repenting of it and getting drunk again, all in the fastidious, deplorable Barrymore fashion. The rest of the play is given over to Norma Shearer, and she is notable profusion of clothes and a

father, even with her poor old grandmother. Some of it is very distinguished flirting, and some of it strains one's sympathy a little. The play is an outrageous falsification of psychology, with moments of sheerly melodramatic intensity.

Our Gang

SOME centuries ago in Middle Europe it was a whim of the Comprachicos, bands of wandering entertainers, to put very young children in porcelain jars, keep them there and let the bottles shape them as they grew. It made them, when the porcelain jar was broken, interesting and funny.



"CHANCES"
The new war film with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in the leading role (Tivoli Theatre, Toronto).

still more notable absence of under-wear. Hollywood has apparently discovered the perfect formula for Norma Shearer—artless morals and knowing gowns. Why a girl who is so very knowing about gowns should be so terribly hazy on life is just another of the mysteries that Hollywood is content not to clear up. As usual Miss Shearer flirts. How that girl flirts! Flirts and repents and flirts again; with her fiance, with the wicked night-club proprietor, with her

man. A man in the shape of a mug.

It may be rather fanciful, but I never see a child-actor on the screen without having the same creeping sensation that I had when I first heard the story of the art of the Comprachicos. These screen children look like children, their voices are children's voices; but there is something about the coy spontaneity and their camera-wise engagingness of these curled and freckled little mannikins that I find inhuman and dismaying. The curls were put there by a permanent waving machine, the freckles were probably stippled on with a brush. And there are some dreadful moments of Mary-and-Johnny coquettishness that make one shut one's eyes and pray for time to pass.

Plenty of people enjoy the Our Gang comedies—the roars are continuous—and many of them are kind and earnest parents who would be the last people in the world to allow children to be put into china pots so they might grow up with, instead of arms, a handle and a spout. Also it may be fantastic to imagine that the behavior pattern now being laid down will, in time, turn these screen children into adults who delight in throwing mud at the respectable, chopping up parquet floors and emptying goldfish out of the window.

All the same, one wishes the truant officer were a little more wisely active in California.



"BIG BUSINESS GIRL"
A film romance of business office romance with Loretta Young. (Shea's Theatre, Toronto).

THE MARGARET EATON SCHOOL TORONTO

Normal Course in Physical Education

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AUTUMN TERM COMMENCES

SEPT. 10, 1931

Write for Beautifully Illustrated

Calendar Describing the College

Rev. D. Bruce Macdonald

M.A., LL.D., Headmaster

Picture at right shows the new Chapel and part of the Lower School Unit



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A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

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With Separate Preparatory School for Boys Under 14

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UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

TORONTO

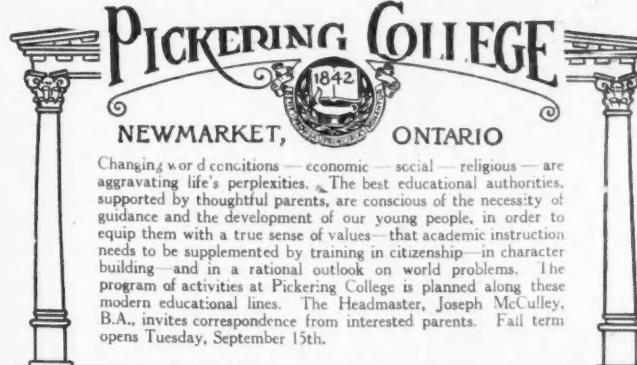
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Main School for Boys from 14 to 18

Preparatory School for Boys from 9 to 14

Both resident and non-resident boys admitted. Boys prepared for the Universities, the Royal Military College and business.

Fifteen Entrance Scholarships have been founded in memory of the "Old Boys" who fell in the Great War, and are open for competition in April of each year. For particulars, copies of papers, etc., apply to the Principal. Autumn Term opens on September 9th, at 9:15 a.m. W. L. GRANT, M.A., LL.D., Principal



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Under Direction of

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Courses: Junior College, Collegiate, Public School, Music, Dramatics, Secretarial, Art, Household Science, Physical Education.

Greatly improved equipment. Separate residence for little girls.

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OSHAWA - ONTARIO

A Church Boarding School for Girls

Incorporated 1889



For prospectus apply to the Bursar or to The Sisters of St. John the Divine, Major Street, Toronto.

Ideally situated in spacious grounds, offering a sound education from kindergarten to Honour Matriculation, with very special opportunities for Art and Music. Physical training under supervision of trained mistress. Indoor and outdoor sports. Resident Graduate Nurse.

PRINCIPAL, MISS OUGHTERSON

NOW PLAYING

Peter B. Kyne's Adventurous Romance of the South Seas!

Loew's

"NEVER THE TWAIN SHALL MEET"

—with—
LESLIE HOWARD
CONCHITA MONTENEGRO
C. AUBREY SMITH

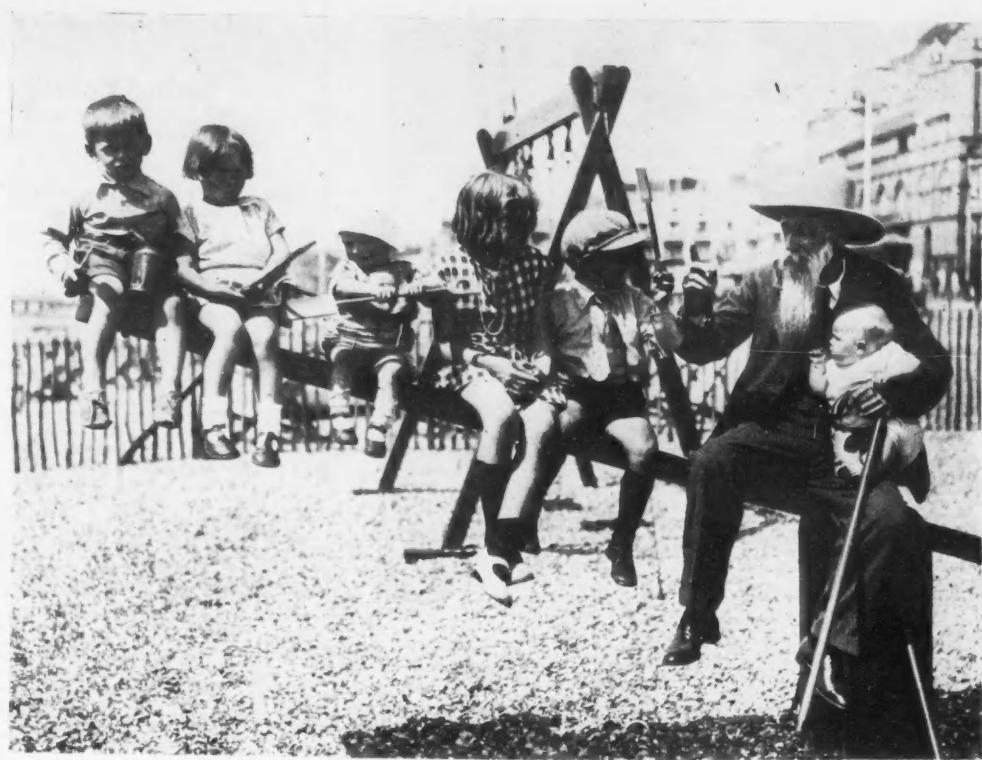
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Mark S. Hodgesman, Advertising Mgr.
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QUEBEC 1039 North Michigan Ave.
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THE LAST OF THE "OLD VISITER"

One of the last photos taken at Hastings, England, of that renowned author and traveller, Aloysius Horn, commonly known as "Trader", who died the other week.

THE PASSING SHOW

By HAL FRANK

The Tapping

"Who's there?" cried the woman
And she ran to the door.
But only a leaf
Stirred on the floor.

"Now that's very odd
For I thought I heard a sound
Like a tapping on a coffin lid
Under the ground."

She went to the fire
And she sat down again;
And the rain came tapping
At the window pane.

And she never heard the tapping
Of the rain at all,
But deep in her shall."

Fingers came a-tapping
Deep down there.
Tap! Tap! Tap!
From who-knows-where.

"Who's there?" cried the woman,
Though well she knew the name.
And the rain from the chimney
Spluttered in the flame.

—Joseph Easton McDougall.

* * *

An Eskimo who saw his first moving picture became demented and ran amok. Civilization has given the rest of us at least something—self-control.

* * *

If you want to know what it feels like to be treated as a celebrity, offer to pay cash.

* * *

Hoover may or may not succeed in being re-elected President of the United States, but he could be elected President of Germany to-morrow.

* * *

It isn't the heat so much, as the conversation.

* * *

Hoover's next task, we suppose, is to declare a moratorium for Chicago.

* * *

Stalin has announced that in future Russians will be paid in proportion to the work they do instead of the equalized wage. Judging by reports of affairs in Russian factories, this looks like a subtle attempt to lower wages.

* * *

What the world badly needs is a five-year plan for brotherly love.

* * *

It is probably true, also, that gentlemen prefer blinds.



A GOLFING GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The Earl of Clarendon, Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, putting during his round on the Raapenberg Course, Cape Town, when he won the special medal competition, winning a gold fountain pen presented by the Mowbray Golf Club.

Power-

Always fresh—because he keeps his mouth fresh with Wrigley's.

WRIGLEY'S
JUICY FRUIT
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INEXPENSIVE
SATISFYING

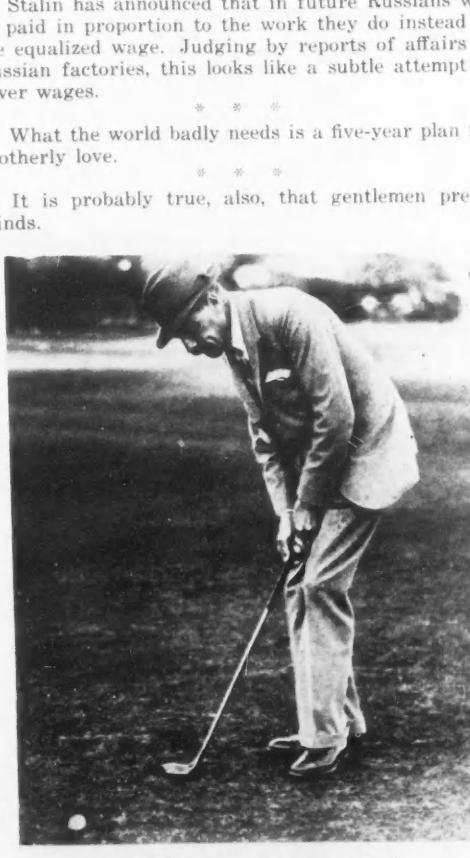
Canada's
Finest
Cigar.

Punch
A Pleasure to Smoke

Panetela
(actual size)
Wrapped to Stay Fresh
10¢
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Under Blackstone Management



A GOLFING GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The Earl of Clarendon, Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, putting during his round on the Raapenberg Course, Cape Town, when he won the special medal competition, winning a gold fountain pen presented by the Mowbray Golf Club.

**Men's Fine Italian Milan Hats**

Smart snap brim styles, with depressed crowns—cool and light, and very comfortable for motor-ing. \$6.

Men's Genuine Panama Hats, made from high-grade Ecuadorian bodies. This is a Panama year. \$8.50, \$10, \$12, \$15 and \$25.

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With improvement in blotting methods has come improvement in writing surfaces and today we have Superfine Linen Record, Canada's most impressive quality paper.

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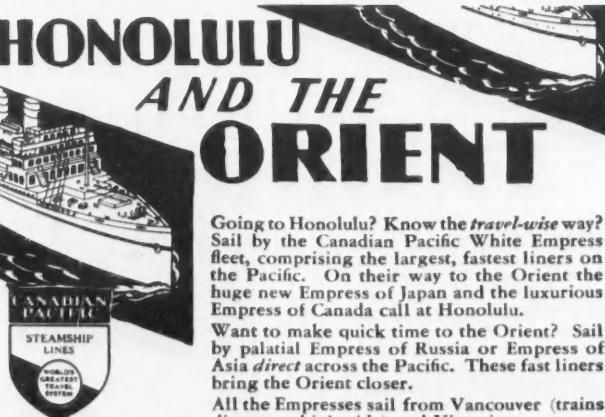


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CANADIAN PACIFIC

An astrologist says that a cyclone will strike New York on August 16. Citizens will probably have some difficulty in distinguishing it from a civic welcome.

Our idea of an optimist is a salesman who would try to sell Henry Ford a tractor for his new farm.

A Toronto golfing enthusiast has devised a scented golf ball that attracts tell-tale butterflies when left in the rough.

We suppose he will use a butterfly net to get his ball out.

Our own brain-wave for night golf—a phosphorescent golf-ball to attract the moths.

Reasons for Magazine Tax

Experiment Now In Force Being Watched
In Other Lands

EDITORIAL FROM "MARKETING"

MANY persons, both men and women, are misunderstanding the significance of the government's tax of 15 cents a pound on foreign periodicals; they regard it as being intended to diminish the sale in Canada of reading matter produced in the United States, and, in particular, reading matter of the unwholesome type. So there have been numerous and loud outcries by both distributors and consumers of periodicals who weep because of the painfulness of the blow of the tax.

The real intent of the tax is to reduce the volume of American advertising flowing into Canada—advertising which familiarizes Canadians with the products of the United States, creates desire for them, and tends to enlarge their consumption. Mr. Bennett's aim in his tariff legislation is to advance the distribution and consumption of made-in-Canada products—to build up Canadian industry, and he very rightly regards the unrestrained distribution of American advertisements in Canada as tending to nullify the objects of his policy.

On the question of the hurt done to wholesale and retail distributors of periodicals, it is to be said that almost every class of business enterprise may have its superstructure, if not its foundation, shaken and shattered—by legislation, by inventions, by competition and by changes in public taste or habit. This contingency—the shaking or shattering of one's business—has to be taken into account by those engaged in business and by investors. Those engaged in business should—and many do—protect themselves from the vicissitudes of business enterprise by (1) building up protective capital reserves, (2) policies of insurance, and (3) foresight, with adjustment to new times and conditions. Thus, those engaged in the manufacture of horse-wagons had their business smashed by the coming of the motor car. Piano manufacturers and makers of gramophones have been made to weep by the arrival of radio. Makers of silk and of cotton fabrics were forced by the coming of rayon, either into insolvency or into the making of rayon.

Why, then, should distributors of periodicals feel themselves to be exempt from the menace of change? It hurts, of course—and the hurting may have a fatal result—to have one's business struck by lightning, as it were, but what class of business, or what private business enterprise, can feel itself to be immune from destruction or extinction?

So far as the publishers of American periodicals are concerned, and speaking broadly, they have not, so far as *Marketing* has knowledge, protested vociferously against the tax designed to drive them out of Canada. Probably many of them have been to Ottawa to get their individual periodicals on the exempted list; but they were hardly surprised by the announcement of the tax, for a tax or duty on American periodicals has long been expected, and many publishers, in accepting Canadian subscriptions, have had a safe-guarding clause in their receipt forms—a provision that, in the event of Canada's imposing a tax on U.S.A. periodicals, its burden would fall on the shoulders of the Canadian subscriber.

That the publishers of U.S.A. periodicals having very large circ-

wear, tinned vegetables, motor cars, for example. It is reasonable, therefore, that imported periodicals should pay duty, especially so if they compete with or displace similar Canadian-produced periodicals. That foreign periodicals should have been allowed, in past years, free entry into Canada is, perhaps, something to marvel over.

The new tax is, however, being imposed on foreign periodicals, not because they are manufactured products competitive with Canadian-made periodicals, but because of the advertisements in them. Whether or not the particular manner and incidence of the tax have been conceived in the very best way is not now a matter calling for consideration. The main matter is, Is the tax, in its general conception, if not in its manner, justifiable? To this question all persons believing in a high protection tariff for Canada will probably answer, "Yes".

The taxing of foreign periodicals is something of a political novelty; also, it is an experiment—one likely to be of world-wide interest. Whether or not the new tax will accomplish its main object remains to be seen. Its main aim would be defeated if it led to the printing in Canada of the *Saturday Evening Post*, and of several popular women's magazines, and if their present circulations, in point of numbers of copies sold, were equalled and surpassed, for then the distribution in Canada of the advertising which Mr. Bennett wants curtailed would be continued undiminished. The advertisements of American-made goods would be as effective as they have been, and the protection against the influence and effects of American advertising which the tax is designed to give would be taken away. In such case, Mr. Bennett would have to devise other measures to attain his present object.

For the present the tax may have to be regarded as a sort of chess game between the Canadian Government and the publishers of foreign periodicals of large circulation and carrying a very large number of advertisements.

After July 1st, when the tax becomes operative, hundreds of thousands of men and women in every part of Canada, will join in a great outcry against the barriers raised between them and the magazines which they have been accustomed to read.

For the moment, the public has

not felt any frustration of its reading desires. It will be quite different, however, after July 1st. Thereafter, for a short period, many uninformed and misunderstanding men and women and organizations will say bitter things about Mr. Bennett. They will say that Canada is shutting out light, that she is making herself ridiculous in the eyes of the world, that she is banning cultural influences, that she is starving the legitimate desires of her people for good reading, and so on and so on. Also, many misunderstanding writers and speakers in other countries will have their fling at Canada's action in taxing foreign periodicals; they will say that Canada is deliberately travelling backward toward the Dark Ages. So there is real need for the enlightenment of the Canadian people by Canadian publishers, using their own publications for the distribution of right views.

A periodical is a manufactured product, made from raw material and using a large amount of labor—physical and mental, and as such it is comparable with other classes of manufactured products—foot-

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"A" LABEL

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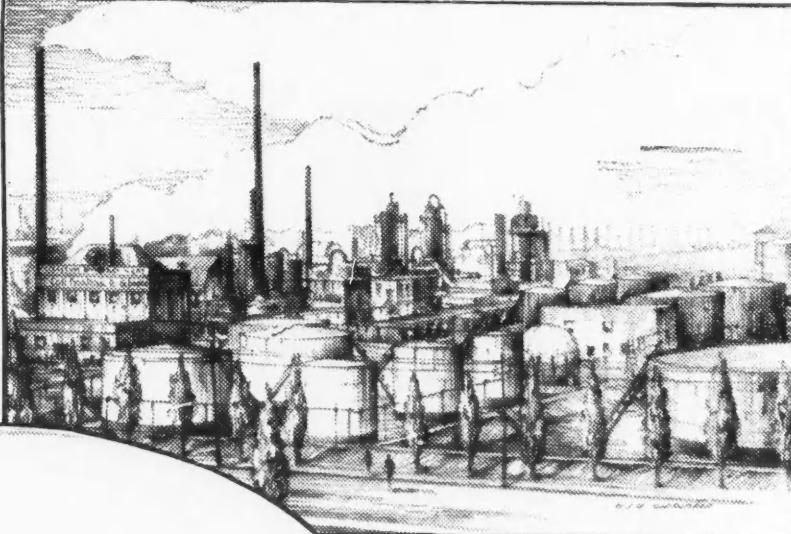
Our Safe Experts will be glad to discuss with you the equipment best suited to your needs.

SALES AGENTS THROUGHOUT CANADA

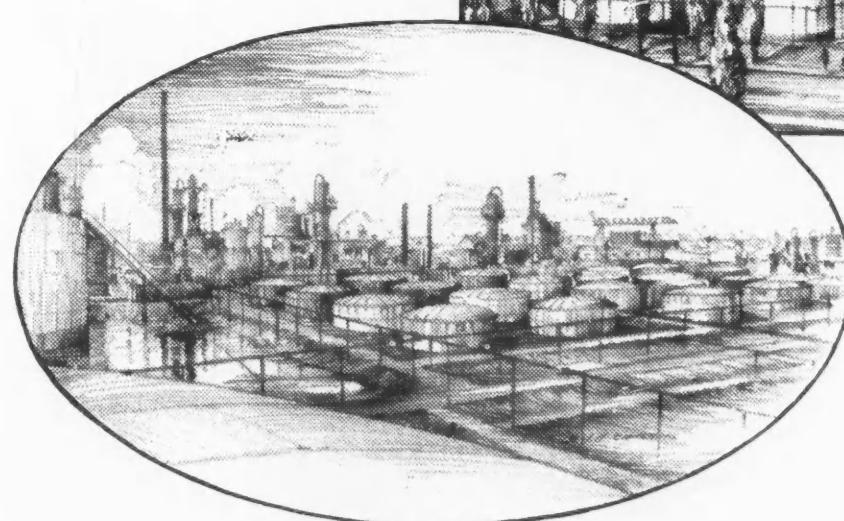
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A View of Refinery of McColl-Frontenac Oil Co., Limited, at Montreal

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reason why
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use —

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Marathon "BLUE" ANTI-KNOCK GASOLINE
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McCOLL-FRONTENAC



THE NEW EMPIRE FLAG AT RIDEAU HALL

The new Empire Flag, the first of which is being flown from Government House, Ottawa. The new flag is navy blue in color and bears an Imperial crown (instead of a royal crown) and a lion. Other British Dominions overseas will have a similar flag for the Government House.

THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from Page 8)
background to all the ideals of per-
son which have their harmony

But perhaps the most important

But perhaps the most important suggestion to be gathered from these two books is this: namely, that before we can hope to approach the Divine we must make a fresh start and approach through the human. In course of time we may discover that we have been wrong after all in beginning with God, and that, despite the doctrine of the Fall, the implications of a pristine divine relationship have caused us to stumble through excess of pride. Like mere beginners in mathematics should they attempt to grasp the calculus, we have tried to overstep the stage of our development and, in our pitiful imperfection, to understand and know the Divine. That we have failed is manifest, from our conduct if from nothing else, and it remains for us now at long last to attempt a new approach through the Religion of Man. "It is for us," says Tagore, "to realize the Person who is in the heart of the All; he, the infinite

ment. "Strange Marriage" is inferior.

every way inferior.

It is rather difficult to discover just what Miss Syrett is attempting in this, her latest novel. Her main preoccupation at first seems to be with one of those psychological studies of the less spiritual relations of the sexes, so popular among novelists at the present. And her treatment of the "strange marriage" and its causes and consequences is very frank and outspoken, quite in the modern manner. But in the latter half of the book, virtue and propriety triumph and are rewarded, while improvidence degenerates and decays according to good old Victorian tradition. It is rather as if Miss Syrett, becoming lost in her psychological meanderings, forgot the nineties entirely, but suddenly recollecting herself, returned to solid earth and Victorian times somewhat hastily. The result is more than a little disastrous to the story.

In giving us a book, modern in viewpoint, situation, and subject matter, and expecting by scattering throughout its pages occasional references to names and topics famous in the "nineties", to convince us that she is presenting a picture of that period, Miss Syrett trades a bit too heavily on the notorious credulity of the reading public.

The style and diction, at least, are old fashioned, being stiff, self-conscious and stilted. What modern authors say in a few words, or leave unsaid, Miss Syrett can say in pages and pages of minute description and detail. The characters, in fact the whole book, lack reality.

Yet, perhaps because of its subject matter, or because of Miss Stryrett's gift for melodramatic plots, "Strange Marriage" is, in spite of its faults, a fairly readable and not uninteresting book; only, one must not expect too much of it.

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Famous
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JOHNSON
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THE wonderful thrill of owning and driving one of the famous Johnson Sea Horses is now within your reach! The recent slashing price reductions bring these motors well within range of all those who require an outboard motor for either business or pleasure. These new prices are the lowest at which Johnson Sea Horses have ever

In addition, the new sales tax is included in, rather than added to, these remarkable prices! This means, of course, that the Canadian Johnson Motor Company Limited are absorbing the sales tax rather than passing it on to the prospective purchaser.

Your nearest Johnson dealer has a complete display of the new Sea Horse Motors ready for your inspection and he will gladly give you full particulars of the remarkable savings which can now be effected.

Highlights of Sport

(Continued from Page 7)

(Continued from Page 7)
edly superior. But all of Stribling's tricks, even the one of holding a dangerous opponent which has earned him the sobriquet of "Willie the Clutch", were not enough to save the Georgian from the relentless, dogged power of the oncoming Teuton. Time and again Stribling "found the button" and landed his hardest punches on the point of Schmeling's jaw, but he probably hurt his knuckles more than he did the prognathian granite of the Schlager's chin. Schmeling took all Stribling offered, pounded the latter's ribs ruddy with a furious tattoo in the in-fighting, and finally damaged the American's eye with a terrific punch. Let it be said that Stribling is game to the core; for the last five rounds the stout-hearted Southerner must have known that he was only hanging on grimly, getting groggier every second under the ever-increasing power of Max's blows. The end was a sad if inspiring one. Referee Blake, who perhaps made such a good job of it because he was handling two essentially clean fighters, stopped the slaughter with but twenty-odd seconds to go. It was a great fight, worthy of its title. Schmeling proved himself a real champion, clean, hard, game and powerful. He took punishment readily and handed it out in an impressive manner. Stribling showed himself to be game and clever, a good boxer, but not a great one. One such fight almost restores boxing to its ancient pinnacle of reputations. On Schmeling's horizon now loom Carnera, Loughran and Sharkey. Even our own Larry Gains is mentioned as a contender. Let the managers negotiate as Max and W. L. fought, openly, capably and honestly.

The New
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STARTER**
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LIMITED
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JOHNSON
MATCHED UNITS
SEA HORSES and BOATS

The American Medical Association is worried over the problem of athlete's foot. The colleges will continue to worry over their heads.

Three former immigrants want to donate a wrist-watch to the Statue of Liberty. What the old girl really needs is an alarm-clock.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald*

One sure way for a woman to make the front page these days is to be presented at court—Buckingham or Bono. *Washington Pilot*



GOODWEAR MEANS GOOD WEAR

MASTER NORMAN PASUK
A clever young violinist of Toronto

July 11, 1931

SATURDAY NIGHT

11

Among Those Present

XI.—Dr. T. T. Shields

By JEAN GRAHAM

THERE are few clergymen in the city of Toronto who have occupied so much space in the columns of the newspapers of that city as the pastor of Jarvis Street Baptist Church. A well-known reporter said one day as the street car bore him towards his office: "I hope that Dr. Shields will never die."

"Why?" I asked.

"Because he makes such beautiful copy," was the reply. "You can always get a headline out of him." This was an entirely satisfactory reason from the journalist's standpoint, and there are many others quite as good for such a wish. This after-the-war world is sometimes a dull spot, and the utterances of Dr. Shields do not make for monotony. There is something happening when he goes after those whom he is pleased to consider his enemies. Dr. Johnson, of sturdy memory,



REV. T. T. SHIELDS, D.D.

once said that he liked a good hater. Dr. Shields could easily have qualified for a Johnsonian favorite. It is just about a year since he declared in an evening discourse that fire from heaven would probably come and destroy the University of McMaster. No such sad and fiery fate befell that worthy institution. Instead of going up in flames, it removed to the neighboring city of Hamilton, where it is said to be prospering. The reason for Dr. Shield's enmity is said to have been the presence on its staff of a professor who teaches the doctrines of modernism, and who is said to be a pleasant and valuable citizen. However, according to Dr. Shields, he and others of his kind are leading the young student astray and are therefore to be condemned. In fact, Dr. Shields holds in abhorrence a modernist or anything which looks like one. The interpretation of the Bible must be literal and orthodox or he will have none of it. In this day and generation, it is not an easy matter to hold to the faith once delivered unto the saints—but Dr. Shields has accomplished it, and has induced many others to do likewise.

So, on a certain beautiful Sunday evening in June, I found my way to the spacious auditorium in Jarvis Street Baptist Church where Dr. Shields was to edify a large congregation of listeners. Toronto must, indeed, be a city of church-goers, when she can send such large representations to our places of worship on a summer evening, when more lax communities would take to the woods and the water in overwhelming numbers. The congregation wore the satisfied air of church members who have dined well on material food, and who are in expectation of a gospel feast. There was an earnest expression on nearly every face, but there was no indication of fanaticism. The service was of the simple and sin-

cere character that the young critic would describe as "old-fashioned". The hymns were of the old-time themes and melodies and the name, "Ira D. Sankey", could be seen on the red cover of the books. There was also an amazing number of hymns, over eleven hundred, somewhat disconcerting to one accustomed to a smaller Book of Praise. The anthem was sung to the tune of that old-time sentimental song, "Juanita", which our grandmothers rejoiced in warbling. It was somewhat incongruous to have religious sentiments attached to a tune associated with amorous declarations. However, this is a world of change, and "Juanita" is now leading the Higher Life in the world of song.

The assistant pastor read the lesson from the fifth chapter of the second book of Kings. As I listened to the beautifully-modulated voice reading that simple story of the healing of Naaman the Leper, I reflected for the forty-eleventh time on how true was the criticism of the famous writer, Theodore Watts-Dunton: "The Old Testament has the grand style—the style that can do no wrong." Shakespeare, the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer—what a heritage we have from more than three centuries ago!

THE appearance of Dr. Shields was a surprise to one who had known him only from his outbreaks of rage as chronicled in the press. Could this gentleman of benign countenance and mellifluous voice be the turbulent pastor who hated his enemies and loathed his theological opponents until he became wrathful and violent and longed for the Lord to destroy them? Surely there must be some mistake. As the sermon progressed, the bewilderment increased. It was what would be called a simple gospel sermon, with no reference to modernists or other monstrosities. The leprosy of sin was unsparingly dealt with, and we were exhorted to avoid the pride of Naaman who, at first, scorned the prophet's advice to wash in the River Jordan. There was only one reference to past troubles in the Jarvis Street congregation. The sacred historian tells us of Naaman: "So he turned and went away in a rage." Even so, said the preacher, there were members of that church who had gone away in a rage when they heard the truth about their beliefs and their doings, as expounded by Dr. Shields. This, however, was the only touch of bitterness in the sermon, which was a faithful exposition of salvation as our forefathers understood that mighty word. The service indeed, in song and sermon, was a restful and consoling message to "hearts that are harrowed by care". But how about the man who delivered it? One picked up the paper on Tuesday morning to find that Dr. Shields had gone forth the morning after preaching that charitable and Christian discourse, to fight the right of members of the Women's Missionary Society to representation at the Convention of the Regular Baptists of Ontario and Quebec. He had apparently connived at the expulsion of nine of the brethren from that body. He had, in fact, played the part of an ecclesiastical Mussolini during the whole week, and, to quote the language of one of his associates: "There was no living with him." On the Sunday evening he had seemed the reverent and sympathetic Man of God, only anxious to guide sinners in the way of repentance and reform. During the week following he appeared to go on a rampage of malice, hatred and all

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Cork Tipped or Plain Ends

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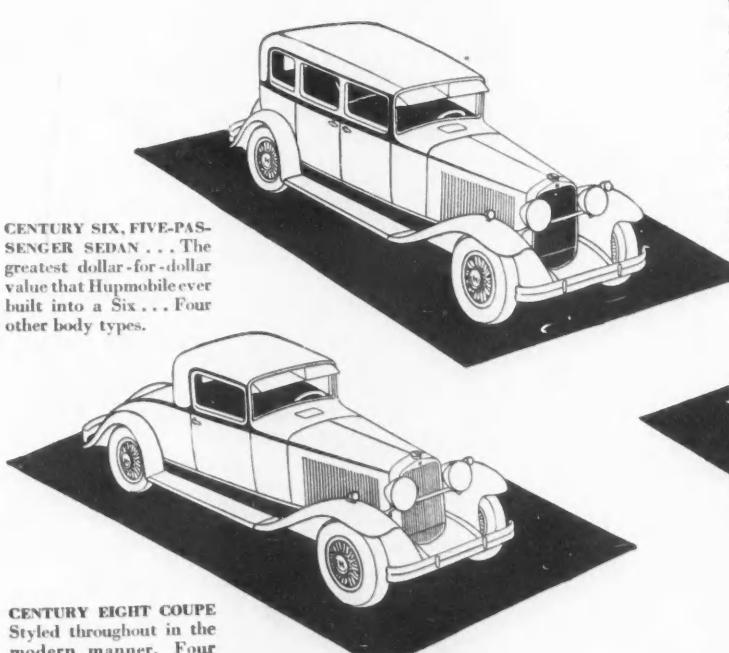
When you learn that Hupmobile Free-Wheeling is included as standard equipment at no extra cost . . . that's a thrill.

When you experience that floating, gliding sensation as you safely sail along on momentum . . . that's a thrill.

When you discover that with Hupmobile Free-Wheeling 1,000 engine revolutions take you as far as 1,500 did in the days of conventional transmissions . . . that every mile your motor turns you are saving gas and oil, wear and tear . . . that's the greatest thrill of all.

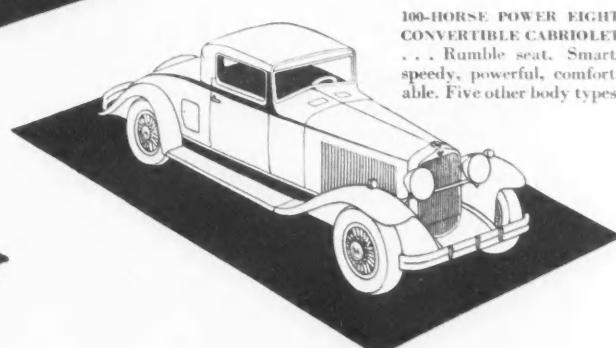
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100-HORSE POWER EIGHT CONVERTIBLE CABRIOLET . . . Rumble seat. Smart, speedy, powerful, comfortable. Five other body types.



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GLOBE GRIDLERS

Wiley Post, left, and Harold Gatty, the noted aviators are seen in front of their Lockheed plane "Winnie Mae", in which they flew around the top of the world in less than nine days.

uncharitableness. Who is the true Dr. Shields? Is he the kindly Christian or the peevish propagandist who has broken up as fine a congregation as a Toronto church has held? In the pulpit on that Sunday night in June, he seemed as kindly a speaker as one could hear.

During the days that followed he seemed to have no object in life save to make the maximum of trouble in the minimum of time. After the service on Sunday night, he was on the steps of the church welcoming all strangers in the heartiest manner. On Monday

morning, he was all for a fray, and seemed an Ishmael, indeed. A Toronto man who has a flair for psychology said: "His theology may be all right, but he has very bad manners." Dr. Shields certainly may not be numbered among the peace-makers; but if his sermon

on the evening of June 14th could only be repeated, I should go far to hear it.

The Scotch joke died a natural death when this country ceased to regard thrift as funny.—Alban Knickerbocker Press.

LONDON LETTER

The Season's Height — Aldershot Tattoo

By P. O'D.

June 22nd, 1931.

JUST now in the height of the Season, there are a lot of things one might write about—things that have to do with the Season and things that haven't. There is, for instance, that Ascot sensation, with an owner, trainer, and jockey all being had up before the stewards, and the rain and mud spoiling the lovely long dresses of the ladies, and the King and Queen driving up the course in a closed carriage instead of with the usual mid-Victorian color and state. Rather a tragic day that!

And here is Wimbledon opening to-day, and Lissant Beardmore has glided across the Channel, and England has loaned a lot of money to Austria—it is always the poor who are readiest to help the poorer—and a number of people are explaining quite frankly to the world what they think of General Pershing and his book (you know, the Pershing that won the War), and Phil Scott . . . But no, on second thoughts, I shouldn't like to say anything about Phil Scott. I have never been a complete believer in that ancient rule about saying nothing but good of the dead. There are unpleasant truths which may require to be said of anyone, whether dead or alive. But when anything is as completely and odiferously dead as Phil Scott and British heavyweight boxing, the only sensible course is to hurry right by, holding the breath.

As I remarked above, there are a great many things one might say something about, now that the Season is in full career all about us—and very gayly and giddily it whirls, in spite of the mournful bellows of the financial Jeremiahs.

But what I want most to write about is the Aldershot Tattoo. That has now become one of the major events of the Season, though a few years ago, when it first began to attract the attention of the public, it was little more than an elaboration of the routine and ceremonial which mark the end of the day in any British garrison. But it has grown and grown until now it is one of the most impressive and colorful spectacles of a military character to be seen anywhere in the world. In fact, I don't know where one could go to find anything of the sort even distantly approaching it for size, beauty, and perfection of management. The only military showman who might have competed was Kaiser Wilhelm in the days of his pride. Now there is no competition—not even from Mussolini. And a very good thing, too! Looking at soldiers is apt to be dangerous for some of those boys.

WELL, I went to the Tattoo the other night—the same night that the King did. We dropped in together, so to speak, though we didn't speak. I did—that is, I sang at him—but he merely bowed to the whole seventy or eighty thousand of us. Pleasant, but not intimate! And when I say that I

THE Tattoo does not begin until a quarter to ten, but there was still light enough in the long English twilight for the first big feature, which was the display of the Royal Horse Artillery. And a marvellous display it was—twelve modern, quick-firing guns, with six horses to each (the men all mounted, and not riding on the limbers), dashing at full gallop up and down and across the parade



CANADIAN TRIBUTE AT "PLUGSTREET", BELGIUM
Capt. H. Chanter of the Canadian Black Watch laying a wreath from the nurses of Toronto General Hospital Unit on the Monument at Ploegsteert, the "Plugstreet" of war days. The monument commemorates 11,400 officers and men missing from 100 regiments of the British forces.

ground, weaving in and out with one another. And then one final, heart-shaking charge up to the grand-stand, a sudden halt, the guns swung round, the horses trotting away, and the guns crashing into action. And all a matter, not of minutes, but of seconds! It was a thrilling thing to see—all the more thrilling that you realized that the slightest misjudgment, a moment's hesitation on the part of one of the leading drivers, and men and horses would be down in a fatal tangle, with the heavy guns charging in upon them.

Afterwards came the massed drums and fifes of the Aldershot Command beating tattoo, then massed mounted bands and cavalry evolutions, then massed pipe bands and the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. I don't know why the Scotties always seem to get the fat parts in these shows, but they do. This time they came slowly out of the lovely little wood at the far end of the parade ground, the searchlights full upon them, and the pipers skirling away as if they were fighting Bannockburn all over again. A hundred pipers are an awesome thing to watch, with their bonnets cocked and their tartans fluttering about them—and an even more awesome thing to listen to! No wonder they strike terror into

their enemies—those with a musical ear especially! But at that distance it was a braw sound and a braw sight, as even an Irishman is forced to admit.

There was a whole series of historical pageants, staged on an immense scale—the retreat from Corunna and the burial of Sir John Moore, with Henry Ainley reciting the well-known poem from the Third Reader through a dozen radio amplifiers, the Roman invasion of Britain, Boadicea's rebellion and the burning of a Roman city (a really superb effect, this one!) and finally a modern battle, with tanks, aeroplanes, and everything else in action. And the modern battle was the least interesting of the lot, which shows what a drab and deadly business we have made of war. And so to the Grand Finale, with all the five or six thousand performers drawn up facing the Royal Box, and all the bands together playing "Abide With Me", and everyone who could or couldn't sing joining in to swell the majestic volume of sound. That was the best and most impressive part of the whole show. Unless I am to count the sunrise, which I witnessed some four hours later as I bowed home across the sleeping countryside. That, too, was worth staying up all night to see.

Which pipe Dad?

"WHY do we have favourites, dad?"



"I don't know . . . it's funny, often the least attractive things become our favourites . . . take Craven . . . this tobacco . . . I have tried all kinds of tobaccos . . . some with attractive wrappers . . . some that smell delightful but I always come back to Craven . . . and that pipe! I saw beyond the plain old tin and found the soul of Craven. Perhaps it's because I've found it . . . discovered the inner charm of a tobacco blended in the old-time way. Yes . . . judge, my boy, when you have found the inner worth and your favourites will stand by you just like Craven."

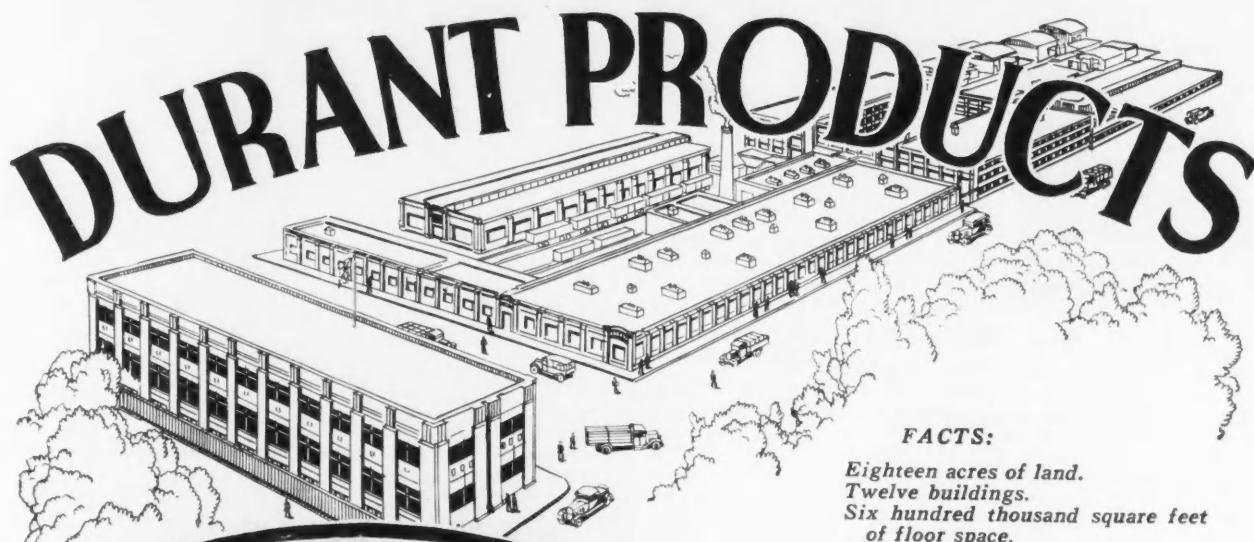
Craven

MIXTURE TOBACCO
Blended Specially for the Third Earl of Craven in 1860

MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD.
Ordinary and Broad Cut. Sold in Airtight Tins: 2 ozs. 50c.; 4 ozs. \$1.00.

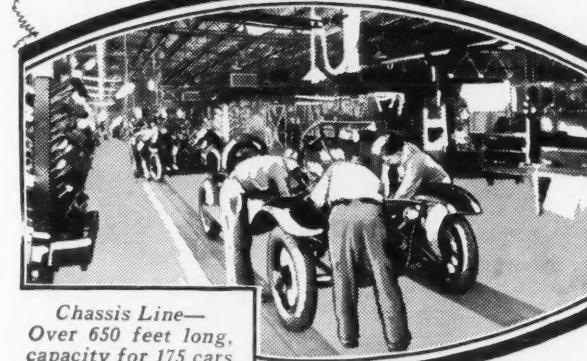


RESOURCES BEHIND DURANT PRODUCTS

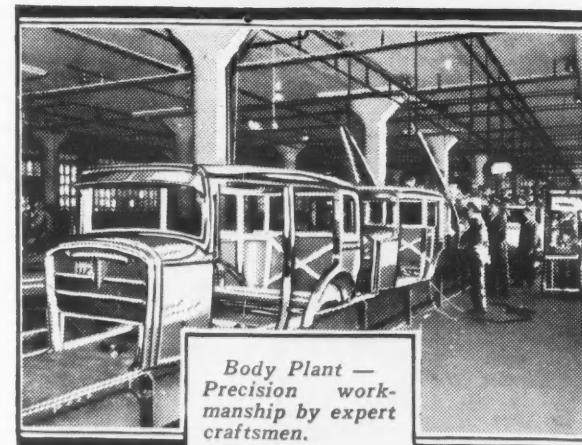


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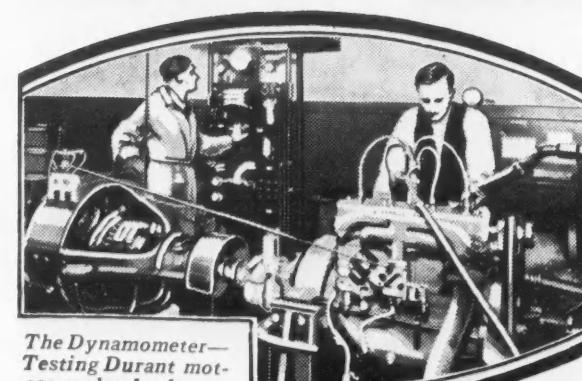
Eighteen acres of land.
Twelve buildings.
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Modern machinery.
No mortgages or encumbrances.
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capacity for 175 cars per day.



Body Plant—
Precision workmanship by expert craftsmen.



The Dynamometer—
Testing Durant motors under load.



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The sound position of the company building Durant products is shown in its extensive plant facilities, cash resources, clean financial structure and outstanding executive leadership.

The company owns absolutely free of mortgage or encumbrance over eighteen acres of land and twelve modern buildings with a floor space of six hundred thousand square feet thoroughly equipped in every respect.

Evidence of the company's financial position is to be found in the annual statement for 1930.

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MOTOR CARS TRUCKS

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Section II

SATURDAY NIGHT

SOCIETY • TRAVEL • FASHION • HOMES • GARDENS

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 11, 1931

FOR THE BEACH, THE YACHT AND THE SUMMER EVENING



Above: Jane Regny offers this imaginative outfit as the last word in yachting outfits. The "bags" are in white wool ribbed jersey while the hand-knitted slip-over is reminiscent of the blue and white cotton vests worn by French sailors along the Mediterranean.



Below: Red and white shantung features these new beach pyjamas from Redfern. It is worn over a red hand-knitted swimming suit.



Above: A one-piece pyjama built along the lines of a child's sleeping-outfit. The material used is a new shantung with a plaid design in brown, yellow and red. It is a creation of Jane Regny's.



Below: The lei scarf accents a velvet wrap worn by Adrienne Ames, the film star. The silver fox contrasts the jade green jacket, while the frock of crepe is in shades of chartreuse.



Above: A charming summer dress by Bruyere which shows the present vogue for Broderie Anglaise with its intriguing shoulder sleeves and matching hat.



Below: Ruth Selwyn, film star, in a becoming evening frock of white lace set off by narrow bands of brown fur.

Peas, Please

By SUZETTE

THE gourmet's spring song has, running through its many movements, a melody of green peas. Spring lamb, chicken and freshly killed salmon are not at their best without the popular pea. Green peas and spring lamb are always thought to be perfect companions, and it must be from this long standing association that the habit of serving mint on the peas has come. French cooking experts frown on this custom for they say that the mint conceals the delicate green pea flavour. Whether or not you believe in the addition of mint you can't spoil young peas unless you cook

them too long, when they are inclined to harden. Put the peas in just enough water to cover them, and as soon as they are tender drain them and serve them with butter. Young peas give the cook no trouble. It is when the pods acquire that fatal middle-aged spread that ingenuity is needed. The French method is to add two or three young onions, and the heart of a lettuce chopped finely, a tablespoonful of butter, and a teaspoonful of sugar to the peas and cook them gently in enough water to cover them. When the peas are tender, drain off the liquid, and put the peas to keep warm. To one cupful of this liquid add a tablespoonful of cream, and salt and pepper and pour the sauce over the peas.

There are other ways of dis-

guising the age of the elderly pea. Parboil the peas and put them in a baking dish, and pour over them a cupful of white sauce. Put small lumps of butter on the top of the dish and bake it in a moderate oven for half an hour. In early spring, when green peas first appear, and are extremely expensive, and have travelled so far they are of doubtful age it is both economical and wise to mix them with an equal quantity of young carrots, either finely sliced or cut in rounds. Green pea souffle can be served either as a vegetable with the meat or as a separate course. Take one cupful of mashed cooked peas, and mix them with a cupful of white sauce, the beaten yolks of three eggs and salt and pepper. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs and

bake it in the oven. A very good macedoine can be made with left over peas in the following way. Take a cupful of cooked peas and the same quantity of cooked rice. Cook three slices of side bacon until they are dry and crisp then break them in small pieces and add them to the peas and rice with a slice of chopped onion. Cook this mixture in bacon fat in the frying pan and serve it very hot.

GREEN peas have always been regarded as food fit for the immortals, and in the old days when peas were rare they had the glamour of expense, which nowadays still gilds us such delicacies as fresh caviare. Mrs. E. V. Lucas tells a pea story which dates back to the time of Louis

XIV. M. Bourret, the King's Farmer General, was very much enamoured of a beautiful countess. With difficulty and expense, as it was wintertime, he sent to Andalusia for green peas, and when the vegetable arrived by way of mules, he asked his lady love to dine off peas. Unfortunately, even in those times milk diets were not unknown, and the lady had been sentenced by her doctor to live off milk alone. M. Bourret might have eaten the peas himself in a rage, for it's very hard to get romantic on a glass of milk, but the Farmer General was an inventive man. When the countess arrived there was a small Breton cow tethered in the salon munching with obvious delight green peas, on which princely fare she had been fed for two days. M. Bourret milked the

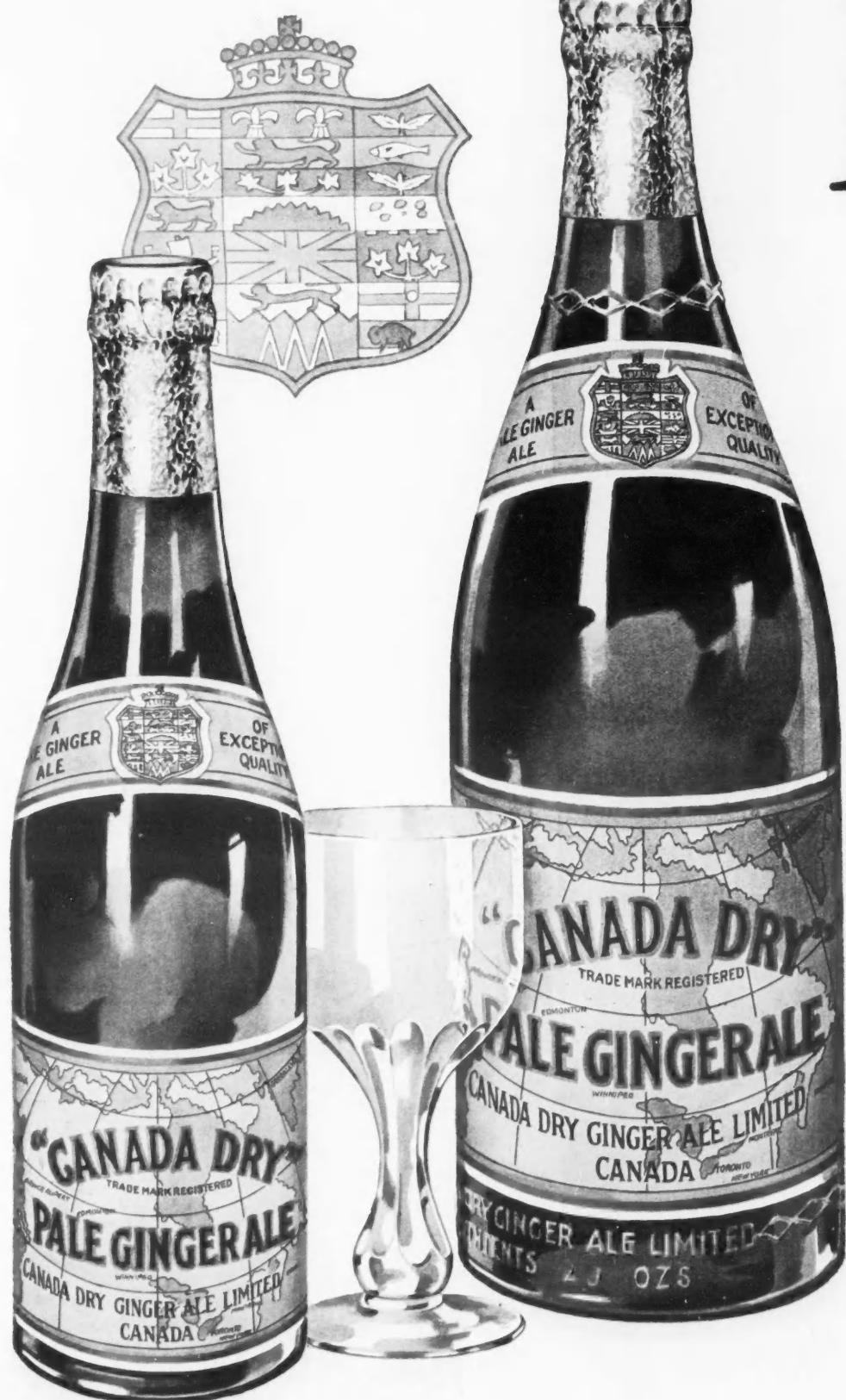
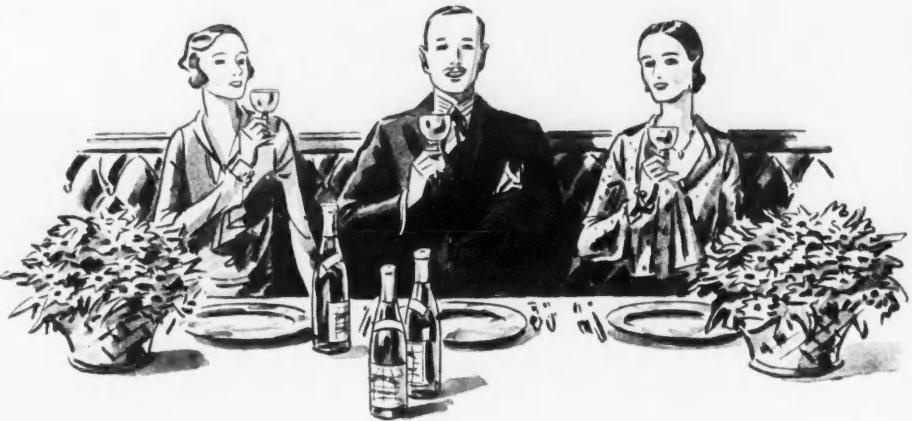
cow himself, and the countess assured him that the milk was deliciously flavoured with green peas. Even so she married another man which seems hardly fair.

"How did you come to be sent to Congress?" said the inquisitive person.

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "some of my most influential constituents concluded that I could do better work for them on the floor than I could as a regular lobbyist." —Washington Evening Star.

Tommy—"Mother, let me go to the zoo to see the monkeys?"
Mother—"Why, Tommy, what an idea! Imagine wanting to go to see the monkeys when your Aunt Betsy is here."—Lever.

Sitting PRETTY



A CHOICE OF TWO SIZES

Whatever the occasion may be, there is a size of The Champagne of Ginger Ales admirably suited to it. For Canada Dry has recently introduced a new size—the "magnum" containing five full glasses—to go companionably with the familiar "12-ounce" size. Choose the one which brings you the greater convenience and economy.

Pretty

LET the doorbell ring suddenly. Let friends drop in on you unexpectedly. You have a gracious welcome all ready to greet them... a glass of Canada Dry—The Champagne of Ginger Ales.

For with Canada Dry snugly stowed in your pantry, you are not to be caught unprepared. In a twinkling, you have this fine old ginger ale sparkling in the glasses—ready to add its genial warmth to your own hospitality.

A Recognized Aristocrat

Among your acquaintances, you will find more friends of Canada Dry than of any other beverage. For it is recognized everywhere as the finest of ginger ales. No other ginger ale has the same frosted-gold hue, none has its delightful aroma, or its delicious flavour—elusive as that of a rare old wine.

This is simply because Canada Dry Ginger Ale is made by a special exclusive process. All the full-bodied flavour—all the aromatic fragrance—of the pure Jamaica ginger root are retained. Long after you open the bottle, it still sparkles with life. And Canada Dry irradiates all its water with the ultra-violet ray. No wonder when you break the seal and pour Canada Dry into your glass it looks like liquid sunshine! No wonder it is healthful and so good to drink!

Remember the carton of six or twelve bottles when next you buy this fine old ginger ale. Then you need never be embarrassed when friends drop in.

CANADA DRY'S SPARKLING SODA

Have you tried this delightful new table water of Canada Dry's?

It is sparkling, crisp and always delicious.

July 11, 1931

SATURDAY NIGHT

15

MARCASSITE AND REAL STONES

Brilliant Accents to Costume "Chic"



Our photograph represents just a few typical examples of the particularly fine marcasite real stone jewelry — just arrived. Made by Europe's leading creator of costume jewelry.

Bracelet—of exquisite design—fine cut marcasite, set with chalcedony and crysophase. \$125.00.

Pendant—Onyx and coral—surrounded with fine marcasite on embossed open link chain 36" length—\$25.00—earrings to match—\$20.00.

Clip—Exceptionally fine cut marcasite with Hematite and coral settings—\$35.00.

Ring—Onyx—crysophase with marcasite—\$10.00.

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T. EATON CO.
LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

H. & C. BLACHFORD LIMITED

JULY SALE WOMEN'S SHOES

NOW ON

\$3.95 to \$9.95

The shoes involved are seasonable shoes—distinctive and attractive and regular Blachford quality.

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286 Yonge Street

at Dundas Street

Take no chances
the only pad
"like" Kotex is
genuine Kotex



THE instant you hear the expression "just like Kotex", be on your guard!

These words cannot be sincerely spoken, except by one who is ignorant of the high hygienic standards of Kotex.

Materials used in Kotex are superior. They are made especially for Kotex. Unique, patented machinery makes Kotex, in surroundings of hospital-like cleanliness. In turn, many of the leading hospitals from coast to coast supply Kotex as the finest sanitary pad for their patients.

You don't have to take chances. Why should you? Kotex is available everywhere and is used by more women than any other sanitary pad.

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Kotex is splendidly comfortable. And it may be worn with perfect safety on either side. Soft, filmy layers make adjustment easy. Kotex is treated to deodorize. It is easily and completely disposable. And thus

KOTEX IS SOFT . . .

1. Kotex is soft . . . Not merely an apparent softness, that soon packs into chafing hardness. But a delicate, lasting softness.
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3. Can be worn on either side with equal comfort. No embarrassment.
4. Disposable, instantly, completely.

offers every convenience as well as safety. The gauze which covers the Cellucotton is specially treated to make it amazingly soft.

KOTEX
MADE IN CANADA 1892

Week-End Notes

By MARIE-CLAURO

Art High

NO recognition in the recent Birthday Honours List I suppose met with greater general approval than the creation of Sybil Thorndike, the actress, Dame of the British Empire. One's only regret is that such a distinguished order should carry with it such an incredibly stupid title. What intelligent woman can get any real satisfaction out of being called a Dame? Sybil Thorndike, D.B.E., is one of those amazing women who has managed for years to reconcile an active career as an actress with the office of wife and parent. In private life she is Mrs. J. H. Casson, the mother of two children, one of whom at least has already appeared on the stage, and in public she is probably one of the most competent and best beloved actresses in England. If she had distinguished herself in no other part (and she has in hundreds) she would long be remembered for her original portrayal of "The Maid" in Shaw's *St. Joan*.

Coming this month, the award, with one thing and another, draws attention to a certain cheering advance in our civilization. One thing, as my fellow columnist would say, is the celebration in the same week in England of the centenary of the death of another famous actress, Sarah Siddons. Another is the pictures which greet one in so many weeklies of that enchanting person "June" the musical comedy star. June is apparently filling in a jolly six weeks in Reno playing golf while she awaits the settlement of the suit for divorce she has brought against Lord Inverclyde, whom she doesn't like any more. Still another is the welcome appearance on the screen in Toronto of Raymond Massey, the actor-brother of the first Canadian Minister to Washington. The last "other" is an engaging book of gossip called "The Town" (1859) by Leigh Hunt. At last the stage as an art has come into its own, and the old snobbery which took all the pleasure it could get from an artist and then denied him social equality is fortunately dead.

In "The Town", Leigh Hunt traces the improvement in the social position of actors and actresses from the time of Charles II to his own day. It is entertaining in the light of the present day attitude to read Hunt on the liberality of thought in his day, which still seems so full of prejudice in ours. "Talent" he says "is now allowed its just pretensions and actors and actresses have ascended on the social scale that nobility almost seems to look out for a wife among them as in a school that will inevitably furnish it with some kind of grace and intellect". Perhaps the last of the quote may be credited with mild ironic intention. As a final proof of the decline of prejudice in his time he adds "We remember even a dancer, Miss Searle (but she was of great elegance and had an air of delicate self possession) who married into a family of rank." In spite of which one wonders if he was not overestimating their privileges in 1859. One or two artists, even when "of great elegance and able to assume airs of delicate self possession," marrying Earls was still a shock to the elect. But that it could happen at all was certainly a step in the right direction from the attitude of a hundred years before, which deemed the actress Anne Oldfield worthy of burial in Westminster, but quite outside consideration as a wife for the well known bachelor to whom she was faithful to his death.

Enterprise

A FEW weeks ago Mr. Hoover went to the Walter Reed Military Hospital in Washington for dental treatment, and it was found three or four of his teeth had to come out. (Proving not only humble folk like you and me, but Presidents and Kings are numbered among those doomed "four out of every five.") A certain bright orderly in attendance decided that among those who are colloquially described as "born every minute" there were probably some who would pay real money for a President's teeth. He therefore collected them, and being bright with a new world brightness he also collected all the teeth extracted from all the patients that day. The exact number is not

stated, but it was considerable. For 50 cents each he was able to dispose of them all without difficulty. Great was his chagrin to discover the next day that he had grossly underestimated his market. The President's teeth were being sold down town for several dollars apiece. Investigation proved that if all the teeth of all the Hoovers and a good proportion of the teeth of the standing army of the U.S.A. had been extracted, there were still more on sale. The bottom instantly dropped out of the President's old teeth market.

Horace Revived

MOST of us who struggled through Honour Matriculation had a certain amount to do with Horatian Odes, even though it was just as little as we could arrange. The particularly maddening metre with the apparently quite wrong and unnecessary extra feet in the third and sixth line lingers in some minds still, though all else about them be forgotten. The following perfectly constructed ode in the manner of Horace, lacking nothing in metrical form, wholly made up of the names familiar to all who read their advertisements, is quoted by Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia University in his "Essay on English".

"Ode"

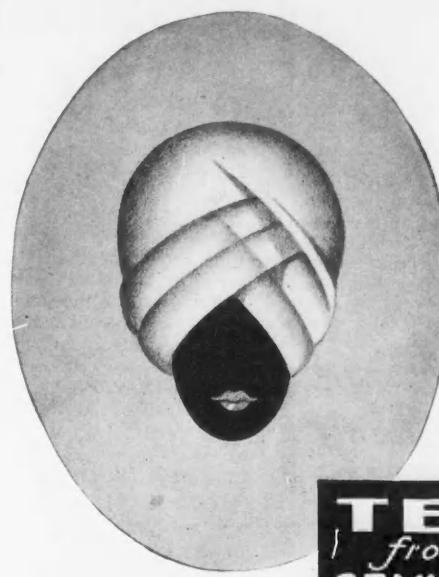
Chipeco thermos dioxygen, hovis sonora tuxedo
Resinol fiat bacardi, camera ansco wheatina;
Antiskid pebeco calox, oleo tyco barometer postum nabisco.
Prestolite arco congleum, Castrol, aluminium gyproc,
Crisco sanatogen lysol, jello bellans, carborundum!
Ampico velox swoboda, genaspri neco Britannica Encyclopedia?"

• • •

We recently printed anecdote of a child saying that the foolish virgins "ran out of gas" reminded a reader of another Sunday-school story.

A teacher asked the class what was meant by a man "posset of evil spirits." After a brief pause, one youngster spoke up:

"It means a bootlegger." — *Boston Transcript*.



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Summer Daintiness

By ISABEL MORGAN

PERSONAL daintiness is something that the modern woman considers more precious than rubies, and it is cherished like a precious jewel. For it is a jewel or the badge, perhaps of the fastidious and elegant person, and its rank is higher than the loveliest gown or the most beautiful face.

Perfumes of the heavy oriental variety do not harmonize with the spirit of the summer months, and so the delicate flower odors are employed whenever it is desired to use perfume. Many women consider perfume of any kind unsuitable during the summertime, and turn to toilet waters whose odor is less intense and of a lighter

quality. These, of course, always are in the light, evanescent odors of flowers. Although there also is an interesting one consisting of fruit odors which is highly interesting with its clear, tangy lemon, citrus and orange odor.

Women continually are realizing to a greater degree the luxurious satisfaction to be obtained from ensembled toiletries. If you are mad about a certain perfume, toilet water or a certain kind of exquisitely scented soap let it furnish the keynote for the remainder of your toiletries and you will enjoy this pleasant odor every time you have occasion to use your powder, bath salts, soap and

so on. A single faint scent does lend a much greater finish to the toilette also, than a number of different varieties resulting perhaps from a soap that is unrelated to the bath salts.

Perhaps the most satisfactory developments of modern times in the cause of personal daintiness are deodorants. They play an important part at all times in the toilette of fastidious women, and in the summer time they are doubly indispensable. It is well to know that according to medical science they are quite harmless when used over small areas of the skin, such as the under arm, and may be employed daily with the utmost safety.

There are several types of deodorants. There are those which are in the form of a talcum or powder and are used in the same way. Others are in the form of creams. Neither of these interfere with the normal functioning of the pores of the skin. They serve merely to neutralize the chemicals of the skin, and so are of much service in retaining summer daintiness. Deodorants of this kind may be used with perfect freedom all over the body if it is wished. It is necessary to use them somewhat more frequently than the second type of deodorants which I shall describe.

This second variety of these important preparations are the liquid deodorants which are daubed on with absorbent cotton or by means of the finger tips. A well known brand recently made its appearance with a small sponge attached to the stopper of the bottle. This is indeed a clever convenience for the application of the preparation.

Liquid deodorants prevent moisture of the skin and keep it dry, and for this reason must, as pointed out above, be used only over comparatively small skin areas. They come in various strengths, and you must decide which is the more suitable for your purpose by consideration of your particular skin type. If it is fine and easily irritated you will choose a milder lotion—the effects of which (if it is used in the morning) generally last until the following day. The stronger kind is excellent for harder skins that do not become easily irritated. Its effect lasts for two or three days.

An important thing to remember in connection with these preparations is that they must not be used for a period of forty-eight hours after a depilatory has been used on the skin, otherwise the skin may become very painful and inflamed.

Faithful handmaids of personal daintiness—these interesting bottles with their clear, sparkling contents deserve a prominent place among one's most treasured toiletries.

YOUR Summer BEAUTY SCHEDULE

MAKE quite sure you understand the correct summer care of your face. Then you need not fear the usual aftermath of freckles, sallowness, squint lines—a sun-coarsened skin.

Helena Rubinstein will help you with her amazing knowledge of skin reaction to climates. Visit her Salon and learn at first hand from her personally trained assistants, the art of keeping your skin fair and young despite the summer sun. This service, is available without obligation.

Indispensable Summer Beauty Aids

Water Lily Cleansing Cream—contains skin-youthifying essences of water lily buds. 2.50, 4.00.

Pasteurized Bleaching Cream—bleaches while it cleanses. 1.00

Sunproof Beauty Foundation—New! Makes powder doubly adherent and safeguards against sunburn, freckles and tan. Most cooling and flattering. 1.50

Sunproof Beauty Powder—un-

usually adherent. Prevents sunburn, freckles, tan. . . . 2.00

Sunburn Oil—an essential protective for all outdoor activities. Permits an attractive tan, without burning, blistering or redness. 1.50

Helena Rubinstein's preparations are available at her Salons and at the better Department and Drug Stores.

helena rubinstein

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PRINCESS COMPLEXION PURIFIER

This is a remarkable discovery and, in conjunction with our other recommendations which go with every patient's order, the hoped for results are practically assured. Princess Complexion Purifier brings about a clear, fresh, soft, smooth, lovely skin. Order this preparation now and see how quickly your complexion improves. Sent to any address on receipt of price, \$1.50. Correspondence invited.

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that women would take up the style. But they are now much in evidence, worn at luncheons and afternoon parties that are of not too formal a character.

The peplum of Schiaparelli's version, like many of her other versions, is fastened by clips, instead of buttons or pins.

Every phase of women's clothes is undergoing some transition to adapt itself to bright color, and to get away as completely as possible from last year's all-one-tone costumes. Bags, shoes, hats, belts, gloves—every detachable part of a costume now appears in color. Women are buying duplicates of many of their accessories in order to vary their costumes; purchase of one pair of green gloves means also the acquisition of other gloves of the same type, in red, in navy blue and in black.

A manufacturer is offering a price of \$1,200 for new uses for lead pencils. Well, signing order blanks would be a novel use for them these days.—*Judge*.

Teacher (much exasperated by one pupil)—"Look here, are you the teacher in this class?"

Pupil—"No, sir, I'm not."

"Then why do you keep talking like a numskull?" —*Nebelspalter*.

"We have in England to-day a number of young musicians who should go far," declares a composer. One of them lives next door to us.—*The Humorist* (London).

Girl out our way wants to know whether polka-dotted organdies, voiles, batistes, dimities, and calicoes are what they mean by spot cotton.—*Arkansas Gazette*.



A Safe Depilatory

X-Bazin is a fragrant hair remover, as essential to fastidious women as their favorite cosmetic.

This pleasant cream . . . so simply applied, is gentle and harmless to the skin . . . it removes unwanted hair quickly, safely and surely.

Try it . . . obtainable everywhere . . . and extremely inexpensive.

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X-BAZIN
Cream or Powder,
HAIR REMOVER
THE FORMULA OF DOCTOR XAVIER BAZIN PARIS



unless you protect it against redness and blistering. Use Campana's Italian Balm before and after exposure to sun, it will give you the tan without the burn. Even housework cannot harm your hands when Campana's is used regularly. Try it. Campana Corp'n Ltd., 36 Caledonia Rd., Toronto, Ont.

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ITALIAN BALM



IS HIS Dream Girl YOU?

94 out of 100 young unmarried men, interviewed lately, said:

"My ideal girl is natural."

Does that description fit you? Are you—charmingly natural?

Natural charm depends first on a good complexion, and good complexions depend,

of course, on the right care.

73 eminent dermatologists, when asked about complexion care, approved Calay as the right kind of soap for the sort of cleansing they advise—the soap-and-water kind.

No soap except Calay

has such medical approval!

Try Calay for a week. Notice how exquisitely soft your skin is after its use—how fresh and clean and fragrant . . .

Your mirror will show you, more clearly each day, the natural charm men dream about!

C A L A Y
COMPLEXION SOAP • 10¢

for the fresh NATURAL
skin men admire

Rita plans her vacation in a hurry



Evening rates on "Anyone" (station-to-station) calls begin at 7 p.m. (local time). Just give "Long Distance" the number you want—it speeds up the service. If you don't know the distant number, "Information" will look it up for you.



Rita had to arrange her vacation trip in a hurry. A sudden turn of events at the office made it a matter of now or never . . . and Rita chose "now".

After seven o'clock that evening (when evening rates over Long Distance were in force) she called her old school chum Helen to ask her suggestion as to the best place to go.

"Wonderful", said the happy voice at the other end of the line after she had explained everything. "We are all going to Seabeach for two weeks tomorrow. Now you will be able to come with us."

And so Rita spent the most enjoyable vacation she ever had, thanks to her call over Long Distance.

And the cost of that call was less than the tip she gave to the colored porter.



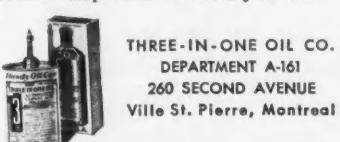


SOOTHING SYRUP for FRETFUL AUTOS

It can't mend a broken axle or cure back-seat driving, but 3-in-One Oil does soothe away little annoyances that seem worse than the big ones.

Garagemen say it's just the oil you need for distributor and generator. To quiet noisy body "birdies." And to use on every part that calls for light oil. You know 3-in-One is far better than plain mineral oils, for it is blended by a special process from three different oils—animal, mineral and vegetable.

Tuck a handy can in the door pocket of the car. It's flat; fits neatly. And keep a bottle in the garage, to brighten car trimmings. Sold by all good stores. Write for free sample and "Dictionary of Uses."



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DUCHESS OF ATHOLL

JULY 21—Montreal to New York and Return to Quebec

JULY 30—Quebec to New York and Return to Quebec

AUGUST 8—Quebec to New York and Return to Montreal

ONE DAY AND EVENING IN NEW YORK

Typical Perfection of Canadian Pacific Cuisine and Service

Accommodation still available at moderate rates

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CANADIAN PACIFIC
World's Greatest Travel System



Eno's "Fruit Salt" contains no sugar, irritates no tissue, forms no indispensable habit. A glass of Eno every morning helps to prevent constipation in nature's way.

Take
**ENO'S
FRUIT SALT**
first thing every morning

Victorian Visitor—"My dear, don't you ever nurse your darling little baby boy?"

Modern Mother—"No. It's so very difficult—always afraid of my cigarette ashes falling in his eyes." —The Humorist (London).



The hillside garden of Mr. Herbert Begg, Lytton Boulevard, Toronto. The double staircase of stone curves to the turf terrace above the little stream flowing through the valley.

IN A CITY GARDEN

By ADELE M. GIANELLI

PERHAPS you may come upon it unexpectedly . . . many have . . . and in the cool of evening it attracts attention such as no other private garden in Toronto. The famous garden in Vancouver Island is thronged daily with visitors who, by Mr. and Mrs. Butchart's unprecedented kindness, are permitted to roam where and when they will—but there is nothing like that in the East. Certain gardens are thrown open to certain societies at given times but Glenburn, the residence of Mr. Herbert Begg, is unique in that it reposes in a valley of the city and with open countenance smiles up to all those who pass by.

They do not pass—motorists and pedestrians alike—they pause, and as cars queue in line, a human parapet leans valley-ward to peer below while something of the peace of that garden rises to enclose a little world of its own.

There is a variety of interest contained in the grounds gardenized by Mr. Begg, but I think the outstanding feature is not even the main design which has turned a dumping-ground into a most lovely place of beauty—but it is the evidence of extraordinary interest aroused by the sight of a garden open to contemplation.

BY THE natural landscape arrangement, this garden calls for rock-garden treatment as the terrain slopes steeply from the plateau upon which the house is built. It is to the East that a great expanse of hillside bares its face to a crescent of the street across a ravine and here it is that the vision of an artist spanned the chasm. For a rock-garden scaling the hill—no matter how brilliant it be—would meet an ignominious end in what was then an ugly valley of forgotten things. But a couple of years ago, Mr. Begg reclaimed this hollow skirting his hillside and with broad gestures of panoramic gardening, painted the slope with landscape scenery as dramatic as the back-drop of a stage setting—

presented a stellar feature in the fascinating stream that focuses the spotlight and then, with a stroke of genius, brought into play the superb grandeur of a renovated valley quietly elegant with the grace of aged trees like a regal



Paths traverse hill and dale at "Glenburn" and the stream flows under rustic bridges in the dappled shade of aged trees.

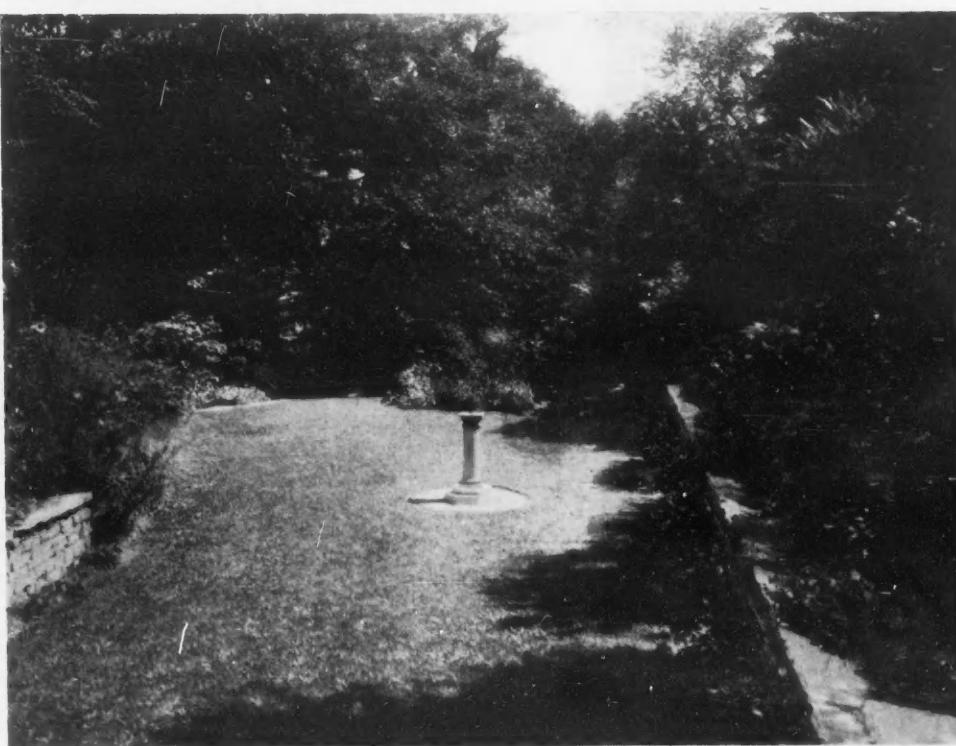
audience contemplating the woodland stage. This is the out-door theatre one looks down upon from the roadside above . . . this is the open-air drama of gardening presented with the skill of a Ben Greet—flowers in the title-role and fountains for minstrels.

With engaging interest spec-

of detail of the pageant of the flowers.

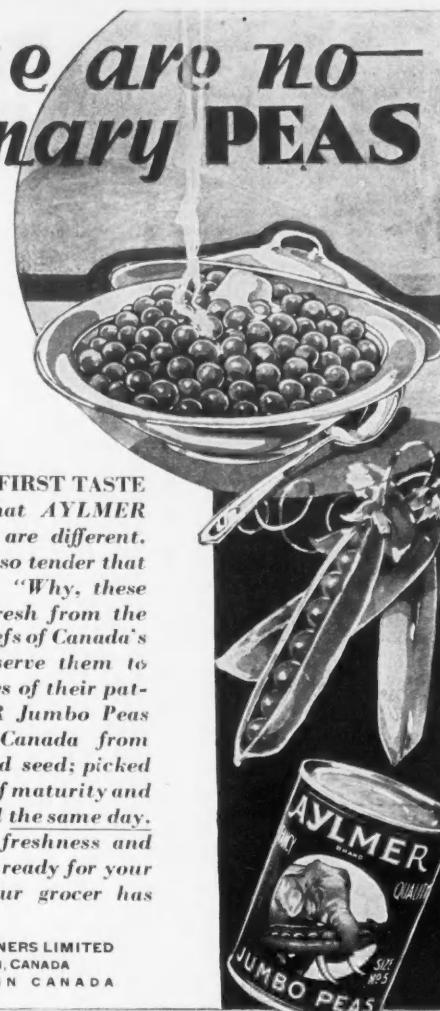
THE double staircase of stone which descends the hill from the terrace of the house extends in two sweeping curves from a stone balcony where a wall-fountain

(Continued on Page 20)



A secluded garden at "Glenburn". Here is heard the tinkle of a fountain falling into a corner lily-pool

These are no ordinary PEAS



THE FIRST TASTE will tell you that AYLMER JUMBO PEAS are different. So big, so sweet, so tender that guests exclaim, "Why, these must be peas fresh from the Garden." The chefs of Canada's leading hotels serve them to tempt the palates of their patrons. AYLMER Jumbo Peas are grown in Canada from specially selected seed; picked at the moment of maturity and carefully packed the same day. All the garden freshness and flavor sealed in, ready for your enjoyment. Your grocer has them.

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80 PLANTS IN CANADA

AYLMER
Large Sweet Tender
JUMBO PEAS

"and one for the pot"

Cross that out!
With Red Rose, use only a level teaspoonful per person

RED ROSE TEA
"is GOOD tea"

252

How Bright and Full of Energy
This Boy Looks!

He Keeps His Face and Hands
Clean and Healthy with

Cuticura Soap

Teach children early in life to use Cuticura Soap every day and Cuticura Ointment for any rashes or irritations. Shampoo with Cuticura Soap keeps the hair healthy and thick.



WHEN
GUESTS
GO

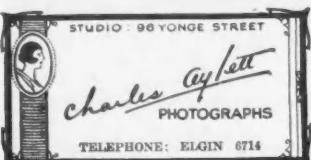
upstairs...

EVERY housewife is particular about keeping toilet bowls clean, so that guests will receive a good impression. But scrubbing toilet bowls—the most unpleasant of all household tasks—is old-fashioned. There's an easier, quicker, safer way.

Sprinkle a little Sani-Flush, an antiseptic, cleansing powder, into the toilet bowl, follow directions on the

Sani-Flush

CLEANS TOILET BOWLS
WITHOUT SCOURING



RENT AT LEISURE

Many married couples furnish in haste and repeat at leisure. They buy, rent, or build their homes and then set out to "fill the rooms". A mass production suite, dining room suite, and drawing room suite; a few odd chairs; pictures (picked on a pretty, pretty basis); a few vases chosen without regard to the rest of the furnishings... and soon they finish their task.

But, as year succeeds year, their hasty furnishing gives less and less satisfaction. More and more they wish they had built up their home gradually—paid a little more for infinitely better pieces, and achieved comfort, harmony and satisfaction.

If you are home-building why not look in at our galleries next time you are passing. See what can be bought to make a home livable. No one will urge you to buy.



The VANDERBILT Hotel is more expensive than any other first-class hotel in New York. Room and bath... \$4.00



THE SOCIAL WORLD

By ADÈLE M. GIANELLI

IT WAS en route to Lucerne-in-Quebec. Society news was limp with 100 degrees in the shade, but not so limp as a poor sheep that was pathetically holding its head against a fence. Mussolini's words came to me, "Meglio vivere un giorno da leone che cento anni da pecora". Better to live one day as a lion than one hundred years as a sheep! I wonder!

All the "lions" of the Past stalked out of Canadian history into the ballroom of the Seigniory Club on the night of the historic costume ball. Nothing so commonplace as a sheep appeared although that big-game sportsman, Mr. Reginald Townsend of New York, came in sheepskin chaps. He, however, is far from commonplace as he was one of the originators of the Trail Riders to whom he has donated a prize for annual competition. And another Trail Rider there was Mr. Napier Moore, though he claimed the grand Georgian breeches he was wearing were not made to be "satin". There was General Brock, as large as life, and Joseph Louis Papineau himself—while crinoline belles and Indian chiefs together danced to the tunes of a checked-shirt orchestra directed by that famous Quebec figure—le Notaire—complete with side-burns as befit his 1830 frock coat.

Could that demure Early Victorian flounced in stiff mulberry satin be the vivid Jocelyn Chapman of Ottawa 1931... Hiawatha looked strangely feminine—"he" was Miss Val Gilmour; and Montcalm, and the lady of taffetas and laces, proved to be Mr. and Mrs. Eric Loyd—the former an Englishman of Canadian descent, his mother having been Miss Lewis, an aunt of Mrs. Franklin Ahearn.

Mr. Alan Plaut, fiercely Indian, might have been the slayer of all the wild animals whose tusks made the impressive decoration in Mr. and Mrs. Allan McMartin's ideal log-cabin on the Seigniory, but not all of the Ottawa contingent went native as Miss Georgie Claudet was veiled in Eastern fashion and Mr. Christian Gross, who was accompanied by Mr. Reith Riggs whose wife has sailed for Europe, acted the Spanish Grandee. Scintillating with paillettes, Miss Bernier (whose father now has large Mexican interests and they live there instead of Montreal), was a provocative figure in Mexican dress. And that intrepid ski-er, Captain d'Egville, positively minced as a fussy Frenchman of the Papineau period when a rather large lady in voluminous skirts danced by and her feet, "like little hippopotami peeped in and out."

Americans interpreted our history graciously, Mrs. E. M. Deems of New York, making an attractive Lady of the Wolfe period and Dr. E. Pope, a jolly tar. The latter, by the way, tells me that Paderewski is a keen contract player. He was bridging with him on his recent visit to the States and after playing at a quarter of a cent a point all evening—he lost only a shilling!

After the Ball was over, high diving and low swimming started excitement in the pool where under-water lights giving a phosphorus glow made each swimmer look like a million-dollar gold-fish. In fact, the night was full of fantasy and we left the Seigniory Club fading like a ghost-house of dreams. Its white walls flickering with ivy and the gleam of crystal candelabra through the broad Georgian windows made a luminous apparition against the night-black of pines. The river flowed by timelessly.

OTAWA waits "Young Visitors". For instance to be most specific, the King of Siam is due the first week in August so Government House will welcome this new arrival at an official dinner on the 10th of August. His Excellency is the distinguished surgeon who



A group of smartly-gowned women at Mr. George Beardmore's lunch at the Royal York Golf Club: Mrs. Adair Gibson, Mrs. Latham Burns, Mrs. Victor Cawthra and Mrs. Hilton Tudhope. Mrs. Latham Burns here bears a striking resemblance to Mary Pickford.

returning from Montreal to re-attended both the Duchess of York and Princess Mary.

Mrs. Samuel Keefer, now living in England, is another sister and a brother, Captain Roger Pocock, who is the founder of the Legion of Frontiersmen and a great traveller and successful author, was once in the Northwest Mounted Police.

London gossip has it that Lord Bessborough's portrait by Olive Snell particularly attracted the Queen's attention when she visited the latter's show of pictures at the Albany Gallery. Olive Snell, whom I have mentioned before as excelling in lightning sketches done with a pencil and a couple of cubes of paint which she calls her "toolbox", is the well-known society woman whose models have been the world's famous. When I last had tea with her at her London house she had just finished some Nassau sea-scapes—her first attempt in oils—which she confided—were her ambition. Now this oil-painting of His Excellency is proof that she is being as amazingly successful in this more serious work as in those amusing but powerful fifteen-minute sketches that made her of international repute.

Mrs. Rudyard Kipling has had a most lovely piece of Persian gold cloth made into a purse as a wedding-present for Mrs. W. D. Herridge. Mr. Kipling gave Major Herridge a complete set of his books, autographed, and it was the numerous gifts of such historical value that fascinated me when I visited the bride for the first time since her marriage. There was Lord Haldane's very own paper-knife, a beautifully marked piece of onyx, stanch and keen as the man who used it... this Mrs. Herridge treasures as Lord Haldane was an intimate friend of the Prime Minister and hers and his sister said she knew he would have liked her to have it.

The Elizabethan silver service plates which the Conservative members of the House and Senate are presenting have not yet arrived but the tray of Cobalt silver made in Canada, is a gorgeous tribute from the Cabinet. There is a connoisseur's collection of old silver and a fascinating clock of shagreen I remember particularly as being the gift of the Duchess of Devonshire. Its delicious green shade was duplicated in the green of the magnificent pottery vase—an antique excavated by the late Dr. Ami.

Miss Lena Ashwell's sister, Miss Hilda Pocock, is an interesting visitor in Ottawa where she is the guest of the Misses Low, whose father, the late Canon Low, was rector of the church in Brockville where the late Commander Pocock's family lived. Bishop Strachan's school, where the daughters were educated, has followed Miss Ashwell's career with interest but perhaps not many know that her husband, Sir Henry Simson, K.C.V.O., is the distinguished surgeon who

There was not a dull moment for the wives of the doctors who accompanied their husbands to the Coast for the meetings of the Canadian Medical Association. Luncheons, drives and garden parties occupied the visitors every day. Mrs. B. T. Rogers, Dean and Mrs. R. W. Brock and Mrs. T. A. Spencer, of Victoria, B.C., opened their homes and gardens for the pleasure of the wives of visiting medical men.

Miss Dalton Marpole, of Vancouver, was the hostess at a delightful cocktail party in honor of Miss Dorothy Kennedy and her fiance, Mr. Ian Cameron. The party was given at the home of Miss Marpole's sister, Mrs. Aeneas Bell-Irving, and among those present were, Mr. and Mrs. Telford James, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Du Moulin, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Letson, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. H. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs.



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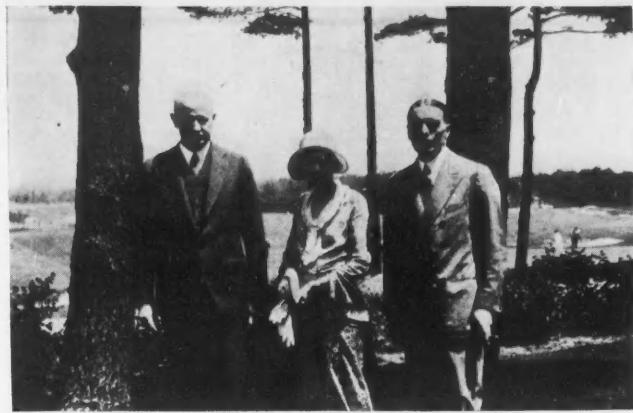
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Miss Babs Drayton, Major Clifford Sifton, Miss Freda Fripp of Ottawa and Miss Nora Drayton snapped at the Royal York Steeplechase, Toronto.



Well-known Toronto people snapped at Mr. George Beardmore's luncheon:
Mr. J. J. Ashworth and Major and Mrs. John Cawthra.

Norman Drynan, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Todd, Miss Kay Harrison, Miss Betty Boulbee, Miss Yvonne Dreyfus, Miss Helen Matheson, Miss Stephanie Hespeler, Mr. Gardner Boulbee, Mr. Pat Fraser, Mr. Norman Lang, Mr. Edward McInnes, and Mr. Herbert Fullerton.

The fifteenth anniversary of the ceremony of remembrance was held at Shorncliffe Camp, England, on June 16th when in the presence of a large company, including several thousand children, the Mayors of Folkestone and Hythe and other representative military and civic authorities, wreaths were placed on the memorial to the three hundred Canadian soldiers buried in that cemetery. Lieut.-Colonel George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., represented the High Commissioner for Canada. The Rev. E. A. Fitch, O.B.E., Senior Chaplain to the Forces, participated in the ceremony, and the buglers of the 1st Battalion of the "Forresters" sounded the "Last Post" and "Reveille". Although this ceremony was specially devoted to Canadian soldiers, flowers were placed on all graves of the new cemetery, including those of other Imperial and Overseas Forces.

In honor of the Canadian Minister to Washington and Mrs. W. D. Herridge, the Japanese Minister to Canada gave a luncheon party when the guests included Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Hon. Dr. J. H. King and Mrs. King, the Speaker of the

House of Commons and Mrs. Black, Mr. Thomas Bell, M.P., and Mrs. Bell, Lady Pope, Mrs. W. H. Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. White and Mr. and Mrs. Kawamura.

Among the Canadians presented at Their Majesties' Court on June 10th was Mrs. Basil Henley-Jones, who was presented by the Marchioness of Titchfield. Mrs. Henley-Jones was formerly Miss Marguerite Fages, a daughter of the late Major-General and Mrs. A. O. Fages, of Quebec, and a sister of Colonel Cortland Fages, of Quebec.

Montreal poloists are practicing hard for the inter-city matches which are to be played in Toronto in a couple of weeks' time. Recently they staged their play-offs for the Lieut.-Col. George R. Hooper Cup at the club grounds, near Cartierville, and were beaten by the Bois Franc team consisting of J. Gordon, S. H. Dobell, W. W. Ogilvie, and D. S. McMaster.

One of the most delightful "At Homes" was held by the Rockcliffe Tennis Club of Ottawa, when more than three hundred members and guests were welcomed by Mrs. T. C. Phillips, wife of the president.

Tea was served on the verandah, which was attractively decorated with flags, bunting and pretty summer flowers. Those presiding were Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Massey-Baker, Mrs. W. E. Dexter, Mrs. Montague Powell and Mrs. Perley Robertson, and among the assistants were, Miss Lola Francis, Miss Betty Carter, Miss Peggy Burpee and a few of the juvenile members, Miss Nancy Haultain, Judith Wright, Jill German, of Toronto, and Ailsa Gerard.

Brig.-General and Mrs. E. de L. Panet, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fraser, Mr. Christian Gross, Miss Marian Plaunt, Mrs. A. B. Plaunt, Miss Jocelyn Chapman, Miss Georgie Claudet and Mr. J. F. Grant were among the Ottawa guests at the Log Chateau for the opening of the golf tournament. Mr. Malcolm McAvity, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Magor and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Heward, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Lumdsen, Mr. Walter Cushing, Mr. G. Shirris and Miss May Shirris, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Rankin, and Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rankin were among those from Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. Napier Moore, Mr. Ralph Reville were Toronto and Mrs. Lewis Brown and Mr. visitors.

Marriages

The marriage of Miss Rachel Maude Armstrong, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Edward Grindon Armstrong, of Saint John and Rothesay, to Mr. Frank Davies Dunn, son of Mrs. Dunn and the late Mr. John R. Dunn, of Gagetown, New Brunswick, in St. John's Church, Saint John, at 10 o'clock, was an interesting society event. The ceremony was solemnized by the Rector, Rev. T. Hudson Stewart. The decorations in the church were elaborate and very beautiful, consisting chiefly of pink and white peonies, garden heliotrope and syringa, white satin bows with long streamers caught with peonies and syringa marked the guest pews. Mr. Clement H. Wright, organist of the church, presided at the organ and the bridal party was met at the door by the choir, who preceded them to the chancel steps. The bride was

attended by her sister, Mrs. Arnold F. McAlpine, of Hamilton, Ontario, and the bridesmaids were Miss Daphne Paterson and Miss Viola McAvity. The groomsman was Mr. Arthur Ormiston and the ushers were Mr. George Ramsay, Mr. Gerald Teed, Mr. Arnold McAlpine of Hamilton, and Mr. Harry H. Bartlett of Windsor, Nova Scotia. The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. R. Fenwick R. Armstrong, of Montreal, was lovely in a gown of white lustrous bridal satin with fashionable cowl neckline and draped bodice accentuating the very long circular skirt with its svelte hipline and voluminous train. The long close fitted sleeves had rows of tiny satin buttons from wrist to elbow. Her veil of antique embroidered net was worn over an underveil of soft tulle made in cap fashion with bandeau of pearls and diamante and finished with clusters of orange blossoms. She wore satin slippers to match her gown and carried a shower bouquet of pale pink roses and gypsophila. The bridal attendants were gowned alike in early Victorian frocks of June green chiffon over taffeta fashioned with high waist line and finished with narrow girdles and rhinestone buckles. Long sectional skirts fitted to the kneeing from where they flared gracefully finishing in narrow frills. They wore charming little taffeta capes and green slippers. Their hats were of the tricorné pattern made of satin straw of the June green shade and were trimmed at one side with flowing ostrich plumes falling to the shoulder. Lace mitts and old fashioned nosegays of pastel sweet peas completed the charming costume.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Victor D. Davidson, which included only the near friends and relatives of the two families interested. The illness of the bride's father necessitated a change in this respect as previously a large reception at the family residence at Rothesay had been planned. A large number of invited guests were present in the church. The bride's going-away costume was made of skipper blue wool crepe trimmed with broadtail and she wore a small hat woven of skipper blue cellophane straw and eggshell chincord, blue shoes, a silver fox fur and carried a blue bag. After the honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Dunn will reside at St. John's, Newfoundland.

The marriage of Muriel, only daughter of Brigadier-General and Mrs. G. Stopford Maunsell, of "Margam," Rockcliffe, and widow of the late George Galt, of Winnipeg, to Mr. Robert Morley Gemmel, of Ottawa, son of the late F. R. Gemmel and Mrs. Gemmel, of Winnipeg, was quietly solemnized in St. Bartholomew's Church, the Rev. J. H. Dixon, M.A., B.D., rector of the church, officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her father and wore a pale delphinium blue chiffon with a large black transparent straw hat with a flat blue flower on the brim and a corsage bouquet of pansies and forget-me-nots. The only attendants were the bride's two children, Master Tom and Miss Patricia Galt. Mrs. Maunsell, mother of the bride, was gowned in black and white chiffon with a large black hat trimmed with white flowers. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Gemmel left by motor for a fishing camp in the Laurentian Mountains and on their return will reside in Ottawa.

A quiet wedding was solemnized at St. Paul's Anglican Church, Halifax, N.S., when Leslie Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bryant, became the bride of Mr. Humphrey Kesteven-Balshaw, Toronto, son of Mrs. Kesteven-Balshaw, Toronto, and the late Mr. Pass Kesteven-Balshaw, of Bexhill-on-Sea, England. Rev. T. W. Savary, D.D., officiated. The bride wore a becoming frock of blue chiffon with matching picture hat and bouquet of bridal roses. Miss Freda Kesteven-Balshaw, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid, wearing a pink chiffon frock with white hat and bouquet of roses. Mr. Alec O'Hara, of Toronto, was best man. Following a motor trip the couple will live in Toronto.

Trinity Anglican Church, Barrie, was the scene of a pretty wedding when Miss Vera Isabel McCarthy, daughter of Mrs. McCarthy and the late Mr. Jeffrey Agar McCarthy, of Toronto and Barrie, was married to Mr. J. William Mackenzie, son of Mrs. Mackenzie and the late Captain John Mackenzie, of Halifax, N.S. Rev. A. R. Beverley officiated. The bride wore a gown of cream satin made on long lines, with cream tulle veil caught with orange blossoms and long train and carried a bouquet of lily-of-the-valley and cream orchids. She was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Randal J. McCarthy. Miss Helen Lawson, of Oakville, was bridesmaid, wearing a frock of pale pink net with mauve hat and carried mauve and pink sweet peas. Mr. Frank S. Johnson, of Montreal, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Ivan McCarthy, Montreal; Mr. P. W. Plummer, Barrie; Mr. Donald F.

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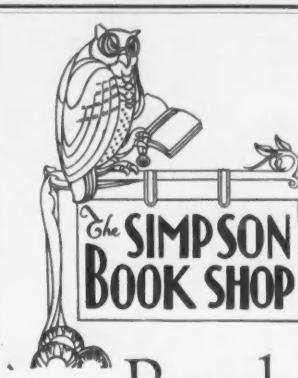
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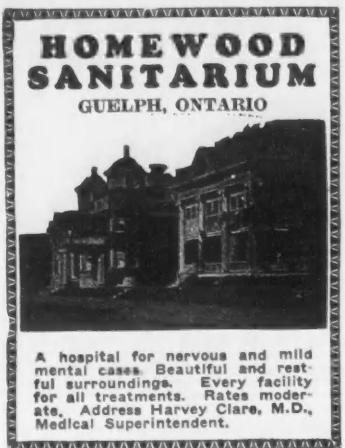
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Lv. UNION STATION	9:30 p.m.
Ar. Winnipeg (2nd Day)	8:15 a.m.
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Ar. Saskatoon (3rd Day)	6:20 a.m.
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SOCIAL CALENDAR

Engagements

The engagement is announced of Diana, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Porteous, Nelson Court, Vancouver, to Mr. Hugh Agassiz Brown, son of Mrs. Brown and the late J. R. Brown, of Vancouver, B.C. The marriage has been arranged to take place at St. James' Church on July 18th.

The engagement is announced of Elsie Roberta McLaughlin, daughter of Mr. R. J. McLaughlin, K.C., and Mrs. McLaughlin, of Toronto, to Mr. Robert Joshua Breyfogle, of Barcelona, Spain, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Breyfogle, of Peterborough, Ont. The marriage is to take place in London, England, the middle of August.

Colonel, the Count de Bury and Countess de Bury, of Quebec, announce the engagement of their daughter Joan, to Mr. Patrick Joseph Fuller, son of the late Mr. Thomas J. Fuller and Mrs. Fuller of Quebec.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lillian A. Sale, only daughter of Mrs. Gordon Nicholson Sale and the late Lieutenant Sale of Toronto, and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julian Sale of Altadena, California, formerly of Toronto, to Mr. Cornelius Franklin Burk, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Addison P. Burk of Toronto. The marriage is to take place on August 12th in St. Andrew's Centre Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Paget, of Huntsville, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Dorothy Edith, to Mr. Kenneth A. Mahaffy, son of Judge Mahaffy of Bracebridge, Ont. The marriage is to take place in July.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. DeBlois, Cote des Neiges road, Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Madeleine, to Dr. Edmund E. Watson, of Queen's University, Kingston, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Watson, of Montserrat, B.W.I. The wedding is to take place in September.

Travellers

Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and the Countess of Bessborough, have taken up their residence at "Ravenscrag," Pine Avenue West, Montreal. Their Excellencies were accompanied by Mrs. Flower and attended by the Hon. Mrs. Gordon Ives, Mr. A. F. Lascelles, secretary to the Governor-General; Col. Humphrey Snow, Comptroller of the household; Lieut. D. H. Fuller, R.N.A.D.C., and Captain R. Stuart-French, A.D.C., and Captain Sir John Child, A.D.C. The visitors' book will be available at the East gate of "Ravenscrag" from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily.

It is seldom that more than an ounce jar of Othine is needed to clear the skin of the ugly, rusty-brown spots. After a few nights' use of this dainty white cream you will see that even the worst freckles are disappearing while the lighter ones have vanished entirely.

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DETROIT

Lady Moyra Ponsonby, daughter of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess of Bessborough, accompanied by Miss Hitschler, is spending some time at St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea.

Miss Isobel Ross, daughter of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ross, who has been visiting in New Brunswick, is leaving to visit her aunt, Mrs. Harold Oxley, in Halifax.

Canon A. P. Shatford and Mrs. Shatford, of Montreal, are leaving the middle of July for Nova Scotia.

Prince Charles of Belgium is visiting in California.

Lady Meredith and Mrs. Andrew Allan, of Montreal, are spending the summer at the Algonquin Hotel at St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea.

Mrs. Andrew W. Fleck, of Ottawa, and her granddaughter, little Miss Joan Barclay, are spending a month at Breakwater Court, Kennebunkport, Maine.

Colonel and Mrs. Henry Brock and Miss Mildred Brock, of Toronto, are occupying their summer residence in Oakville, Ont.

The Rev. Canon and Mrs. Bertal Heeney, of Winnipeg, are at their summer home at Danforth Lake.

Mrs. Rogers, wife of the Hon. Robert Rogers, has returned to Winnipeg, accompanied by Miss Katherine Bell of Saint John, N.B.

Mrs. Henry B. Bell-Irving, of Vancouver, B.C., recently sailed for the South of France accompanied by her three young daughters, Molly, Wendy, and Ruth. They expect to spend year travelling abroad.

Mrs. J. Allan and Miss Marjorie Allan, of Montreal, are summering at Metis Beach.

Mr. Justice Perrault and Mrs. Perrault and their son, of Montreal, have sailed for Europe.

Mrs. Charles Sheard, of Toronto, expects to spend the month of August at the Royal Muskoka Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Crerar, of Hamilton, have sailed for England and will visit the former's sister, Lady McLaren Brown and Sir George McLaren Brown in London.

Mrs. Leonard J. Hovington, of Honolulu, is visiting her father, Mr. S. Murdoch, in Victoria, B.C.

Mrs. Crow Baker, of Victoria, B.C., has returned home after an extended trip through the Mediterranean. Her nephew, Mr. Edgar Ogilvie, of Toronto, will spend the summer in Victoria with her.

Miss Waldie and her niece, Miss Nancy Sprague, of Toronto, are sailing on July 11 to spend some time abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis McMurray, of Toronto, are leaving to spend the summer at Metis.

Mr. and Mrs. James Scott, of Toronto, are occupying their summer residence, "Blueberry Hill," on the Boulevard, Murray Bay.

Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Lighthall, of Montreal, have returned home after spending some time in Toronto.

Sir Robert and Lady Falconer, of Toronto, are spending the summer at their cottage in Muskoka.

Mrs. Darling and her daughter, Mrs. Charles Biscoe, of Schenectady, are leaving for "Atlantic House", Scarborough Beach, Maine, to spend some weeks.

Colonel and Mrs. Sanford Smith and Miss Betty Sanford Smith of Toronto, are leaving to spend the summer at their cottage at Stoney Lake.

Mrs. Frank MacKellar, Mrs. J. W. Nesbitt, Mrs. W. R. Marshall and Miss Agnes Dunlop, of Toronto, are at their summer home at Georgian Bay.

Miss Hilda H. Capp, Toronto, has sailed to spend the summer in England.

Mrs. B. B. Osler, of Toronto, was a recent guest at the Seigniorly Club, L'Assomption-in-Quebec.

Mrs. Kenneth T. Dawes, of Montreal, is sailing this week to join her daughter, Miss Norah Dawes, who has been attending school in London. They will spend the summer touring the British Isles.

The Rev. T. G. and Mrs. Acres, of Ottawa, have sailed to spend a couple of months in England.

Mrs. Campbell Macdonald, of Toronto, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. B. McPherson, in Orillia, has returned home.

Miss Aileen Stairs, who has been a student at St. Hilda's College, Oxford, for the past year, is spending the summer with her parents, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Gilbert Stairs at Knowlton.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton Ramsey, of Quebec, are occupying their summer home at Boischatel.

Miss Helen Matheson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie Matheson, of Vancouver, B.C., has sailed for England and later will visit Paris, France.

Rt. Hon. F. A. Anglin and Mrs. Anglin, of Ottawa, have left for a motor trip to the Maritimes.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. McPherson, of Toronto, are occupying their summer home in Orillia, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Munro, after an absence of several years, have returned to Vancouver, B.C.

Mr. Romeo Langlais, K.C., and Mrs. Langlais, of Quebec, were recent guests at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.

Mrs. William Hendrie, of Hamilton, is visiting Mrs. Colin Campbell at St. Hilaire.

Mrs. F. L. Darrow and Miss Valentine Darrow, of Ottawa, have left to spend the summer abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Robinson, of Toronto, are in Saint John for the wedding of Miss Constance White.

IN A CITY GARDEN

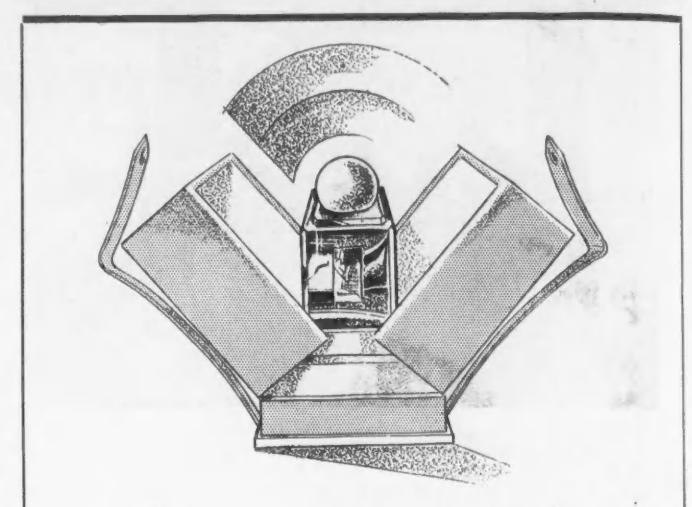
(Continued from Page 17) plays. They enclose a horse-shoe-like rock garden with fountains spraying into flowery grottoes and then open to a turf terrace extending along the base of the hill. This treatment of staircase is somewhat after the design of that handsome one at Bowood, the Marquis of Lansdowne's Wiltshire seat, but

whereas trimmed hedges of old yew bank Bowood's with a high green background behind the Italian Garden, the hillside here spreads to either side in a riot of rock plants merging into shrubbery.

The formal note is maintained on the projecting terrace, which supported by a stone retaining wall, is festooned with tulips in the Spring and tuberous begonias later. Statuary and flower-filled urns continue the classic restraint but this gives way to rustic influence as a stream, winding over stony ledges of brilliant marsh plants, becomes the main decorative theme of the foreground. It commences as a falls from a rocky on the northern boundary of the valley and borders the great expanse of open sward which carpets the ravine with fine dignity.

It is this sweeping parkland of unbroken turf with giant elm trees that makes for peace in a garden that abounds with diverting objects. A couple of deer (ornaments) rest by a cedar copse and the inquisitive will discover that it is but a garden-gadget to hide the lawn roller. An admirable trait of Glenburn is this ingenuity in hiding necessary eye-sores . . . the many reels of hose, for instance, are concealed in little "dug-outs" in the hill and the main watering system of the valley is by underground pipes that spout spray in fountain-like jets right from the sod. A garden-house, too, blends unjaringly into the woodland scene and by another garden in the woods, where a cairn forms an open-air fireplace, stands this cabin of rough-bark logs.

EN ROUTE there, one meets many happy families of bunnies that do not scamper as they are but ornaments and crossing rustic bridges blue-birds poise on iris and a realistic wood-pecker pecks forever at a tree. These are just some of the ornamental "wild life" at Glenburn and most realistic is the crane that not even the approaching terrier can distract from nibbling at the gold-fish in the stream where a flock of geese are ambling through. The only instance of those old-men gnomes appearing decorative in a garden, appealed to me as turning down a path by the woodsy hill there



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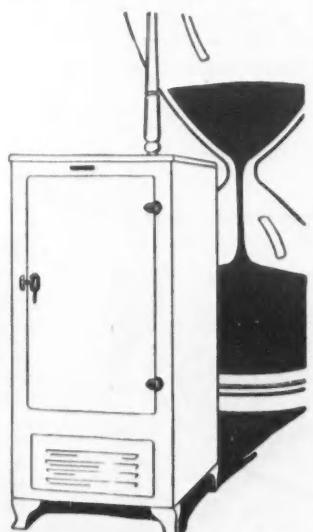
loomed a stone cave outside which olas are pretty excuses for floral several gnomes lolled while awaiting the kettle to boil on the tripod borders, also, are themes quite rightly segregated. But it is the peaceful valley where the flowers grow in pageantry across the hill that marks Glenburn as unique and offers beauty for public contemplation.



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On days when the sun blazes down from a cloudless sky and the air is hot and still, while the temperature rises, how do you escape the insufferable heat? Your one best bet is something COLD to cheer you and cool you... a tart fruit drink from a tinkling glass . . . a crisp, tasty salad or a delectable frozen dessert.

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the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 11, 1931

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

THE MACHINE—IS IT MAN'S ENEMY?

**Technological Unemployment Seen As Society's Most Serious Problem—
A Study of Effects and Possible Remedies**

By A. W. BLUE

SOCIETY is facing, with some concern, a new phase of the unemployment problem for which there is no exact parallel in economic history. It is an outgrowth of the tendency toward the intensive mechanization of industry, and is peculiar to the last decade of industrial growth with the revolutionary application of machine devices for the stimulation of output, the reduction of costs, at the expense of labor.

The replacement of human labor by intricate machinery is one of the phenomena of the contemporary industrial age which has given form to this new type of "technological" unemployment.

Unemployment has been one of the unwelcome but inevitable conditions of our industrial growth. From the dawn of civilization seasonal unemployment was a constantly recurring phenomenon. Cyclical unemployment is associated with our capitalistic system. These situations are more or less transitory in character, ending with the changing of the seasons or with the emergence of the trade cycle from the trough of depression.

Technological unemployment is of vastly deeper significance. It knows no seasons, recognizes no particular class or group in society, and threatens to establish a chronic condition in the economic fabric with all the damaging implications that a state of malignancy involves.

THIS is a machine age, an era of the most virulent form of competition. Industry constantly strives to maintain its margin of profit by the reduction of production costs. Labor has always been an expensive cost item and the replacement of labor by intricate and highly-productive machinery has been one of the principal tendencies of the past few years.

During the war man-power for industrial purposes was at a premium. The army and navy had depleted the ranks of the workers. But industry was called on not only to maintain but to exceed its peace time production in order to meet new demands and requirements that had been created for war purposes. To offset this shortage of labor industry conducted a series of experiments and instituted research laboratories with the object of devising new machinery and equipment to take the place of the human element, or at least that portion of it which was directing its energies to the prosecution of war.

Mechanical devices were introduced into industry and as time went on new automatic machines were invented and applied to production operations in increasing number. Each new machine has displaced a varying number of workers who have faced the dilemma of finding new work in other lines of industry or facing the dread prospect of unemployment.

The automatic machine is replacing human labor in industry and is creating a social problem that may conceivably work havoc on society if an effective solution is not found shortly.

ONE hundred years ago the industrial revolution had its beginnings in England. Labor regarded the introduction of machinery in industry with open hostility. It was felt that the position of the working class would be rendered increasingly precarious when forced into open competition with power machinery. We are familiar with the fallacy of this viewpoint. Machinery not only served to increase the measure of output but reduced the costs of the finished article and immeasurably broadened the range of goods which the worker now had the means to buy.

Instead of a curse the machine was a blessing. It raised the standard of living, created new comforts and substantially improved the economic position of the working classes. One hundred years ago there was a great unsatisfied reserve of wants which the machine age helped to satisfy.

TODAY the situation is less clear-cut. Man's capacity to buy is measured by his financial resources. Especially at times like the present, when depression has exacted a heavy toll, the vicious effects of the new tendency become increasingly apparent. In periods of depression industrial leaders intensify their efforts to reduce costs. They cut wages and, wherever possible, tend to replace labor with machinery of greater productive capacity.

The situation works in a contradictory circle. The manufacturer endeavors to increase his output to compensate for lower prices and he is placing his goods on a market rendered increasingly ineffectual by the replacement of man-power with machinery which have no wants to satisfy and do not create a market for his finished goods.

LET us examine some of the changes that have been effected in this direction during the past few years. In agriculture a tractor can plough eight acres of land in the time required by a man and team of horses to plough one acre. In the United States forty thousand harvesting and threshing machines have displaced 130,000 farm-hands. The thresher-reaper combine, under one operation, can do the work of six men.

A machine was recently invented for the manufacture of electric light bulbs which promises to turn out a quantity in one week equivalent to the former output of 718 men. Prior to 1919 the average daily production one man per day was 75 bulbs. An automatic machine introduced in 1920 raised production to 73,000 bulbs a day, thus causing the elimination of 64 men for each machine installed. Recent improvements have doubled the output of this machine, and we caused the displacement of 2,000 men for each machine installed.

A prominent radio manufacturing company has in-

record. A dough-mixing machine with one man does what twenty men formerly did with less elaborate equipment.

Even the glass industry has been invaded by the technicians. Prior to 1910 all glass tubes were made by skilled glass blowers. Today a machine does the work of 600 such artisans.

The so-called white collar workers are not immune to the encroachment of machines. Stenographers, bookkeepers, salesmen, and even executives have been reduced to the ranks of the unemployed by hundreds and thousands as the result of the installation of technical machinery.

And in still many other directions the tendency toward increasing mechanization can be traced with more or less paralyzing effect upon the workers who come directly under the shadow of its encroachment.

Does such a broad tendency toward highly mechanized industry tend to aggravate the prevalent unemployment problem?

(Continued on Page 23)



THE NEW CITY WITHIN A CITY

The site of Radio City. Two whole blocks of houses which are being demolished to make way for the skyscrapers of "Radio City", in New York, bounded by Fifth and Sixth Avenues and running between 48th and 50th Streets. The view today as seen from an airplane. —Wide World Photo.

BIG OR LITTLE CANADA?

An Economist Measures the Advantages of Compactness as Against Mere Numbers—The Lessons of Time

By J. LAMBERT PAYNE

CAN a nation grow too rapidly? If the growth is in all respects sound, perhaps not. But a backward look over our own national history convinces me that we can at least try to grow too fast; and when we make a mistake of that nature we assuredly pay the unavoidable penalty for strain and misdirection. Canada is just now paying dearly for her blunders in ambition and optimism, and may find herself handicapped for years to come by that wasteful outgo.

In the light of all that has happened, and especially all that is happening at the present time looking to reconstruction and re-planning in the national structure, this question of sound and balanced growth which I am here raising could be scarcely over-emphasized. The pinch of altered conditions compels a re-casting of aim. We cannot afford to risk new burdens growing out of new mistakes.

It would be utterly futile to write as I am about to do if my sole purpose were to point out our national mistakes. It is not that. Nor is it in my mind to merely sound a wailing note about the past. My aim is to be constructive. It has reference to the prospect rather than the retrospect; yet I must turn back in order to get my perspective.

There are three clearly-defined periods in the march of Canada to her present position among the nations. The first was the pioneer era, the second Confederation, and the third the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Each marked a distinct step in national progress, in aim and outlook. Any use I may make of these facts will rise above all partisan implications.

Timidity, and something in the nature of an inferiority complex, characterized the attitude of the Canadian people during the first two periods. In the second we were laying a permanent economic foundation, yet perhaps more definitely and inten-

tional a political foundation. Thus engaged we moved along rather slowly until 1881, always cautious, always a little uncertain about ourselves, and quite clearly under-valuing our potentialities. We tried few experiments. We simply worked very hard.

THEN, still a little timidly and doubtfully, we built the first railway across the continent. Despite the forecasts of some eminent men, the daring of Sir John Macdonald and the fine faith of Sir Charles Tupper were amply vindicated. By 1896, nudged by the success of this great venture, new dreams of expansion began to stir the hearts of the Canadian people; and by 1900 these dreams had been given a positive focus. That focus was the west. It was there we began to blunder seriously.

But I must turn back again for a moment. Before the building of the Canadian Pacific had taken shape, a considerable migratory movement from the central and eastern provinces to the prairies had begun. In particular, I recall the fact that Thomas Greenway personally directed the transfer of thousands of sturdy yeomen from the counties of Middlesex and Huron to Manitoba, of which province he later became premier.

With the commencement of our first transcontinental road, however, the Dominion government made immigration its central and outstanding policy. This was done on the assumption that we needed settlers from abroad rather than migrants—millions of them, bringing new blood, new man-power, more producers. We wanted a big Canada.

Out of all this grew a frenzy of railway building. The logic of this movement was something like this: If the building of the Canadian Pacific had opened up a new western empire, and had brought hundreds of thousands of settlers to the prairies, then quite clearly the more railway mileage we built, and the

(Continued on Page 25)



THE economic sky is clearing gradually, but one big dark cloud remains. This is, of course, the crop situation in the West, where conditions are such as to constitute what Mr. Bennett has termed a national calamity. Prolonged drought, high winds and scorching sun have practically ruined the crop prospects over a considerable portion of the prairie provinces, and the people of those districts are very hard hit. The situation is so bad that many thousands of farm folk are practically destitute and widespread suffering is inevitable unless large-scale relief measures are undertaken. The whole country is relieved by Mr. Bennett's recognition of the magnitude of the crisis and his intimation that it will be treated as a national issue.

* * *

IN SPITE of depression, Canada's credit is still as good as any country's in the world and the taking on of whatever extra indebtedness is necessary to take care of her stricken citizens will be approved by Canadians everywhere. The deeper question of what is to be done about the private debts of many of these farmers remains to be dealt with, but that is a matter for the banks and mortgage companies to worry about. Nationally, on practical as well as humanitarian grounds, the primary aim is to preserve the farmers' ability to continue as producers of wealth, and the first step in this direction is to ensure that they and their dependents are adequately fed, clothed and sheltered, especially through the coming winter. Money expended to this end will soon be replaced by the new wealth which the now afflicted districts will create for Canada.



* * *

ROGER W. BABSON, one of the very few who predicted the 1929 crash, told the Advertising Federation of America the other day that business has seen its worst and that the prosperity of two or three years ago is again in the offing. Mr. Babson said, "Today conditions are entirely reversed from what they were few years ago. The old law of action and reaction teaches that unparalleled prosperity will again follow the present depression. . . . Therefore, irrespective of what happens to the stock market in the next year, I am willing to stake my reputation based on thirty years experience (1) that business has seen its worst; (2) that, although the change will be slow it will be in the right direction; and (3) that within a reasonable time this country will again enter upon a period of marked prosperity."

* * *

THE opinion of Standard Statistics Company, as expressed in a current bulletin on the business prospect, is that the basis is currently being laid for an extended period of gradual recovery. We have now reached, they assert, a point where deflation in values, efficiency in operation, and over-deferred demand have made the entire business fabric unusually sensitive to any constructive development. "Considered from a broad viewpoint", Standard Statistics say, "we believe that capital shortly will be released into active employment, externalized in rising bond prices and an expanding volume of new security offerings for constructive purposes. Meanwhile we anticipate that considerable industrial purchasing of basic commodities will take place, and that consumptive needs will be contracted for through the remainder of the year at the current unusually low levels." Standard Statistics believes that reports of industrial profits in the second quarter of the year will show little if any increase over the first three months, but that there will be a moderate gain in the third month of 1931.



* * *

INDICATING that stock market valuations may be no less absurd and unjustifiable in depression periods than they were in boom times, a writer in Barron's, the well-known Boston financial weekly, cites several cases in which recent low prices have meant that the market was appraising as valueless plants that cost millions, organizations built to a point of high efficiency, valuable patents and good names that cannot be duplicated. The market valuation of Westinghouse Electric stocks at the recent low, was \$5,060,000 less than the company's combined net current assets and investments in subsidiary and associated companies, leaving fixed assets carried on the balance sheet at a depreciated value of over \$72,000,000 appraised as valueless, not to mention its patents, processes, etc.

And speaking of bargains, how about this? If anybody with \$3,700,000 could have persuaded the 1,250 stockholders of Lima Locomotive Works, Inc., to dispose of their holdings at the recent low of 19½, he could have made an immediate profit of nearly \$2,400,000 by selling the company's U.S. Government securities. After taking this profit he still would have owned the plants, patents, drawings and goodwill, not to mention over \$2,155,000 of net quick assets.

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On the Common Stock, One Dollar (\$1.00) per share, payable on the 15th day of August to Shareholders of record of the 5th day of August, 1931.

By Order of the Board.
Montreal, C. B. ROBINSON,
June 29, 1931. Secretary-Treasurer.

Canadian Industries, Ltd. Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty Cents (\$20.00) per share has been declared on the outstanding shares of the Capital stock of Canadian Industries, Ltd., payable on the first day of August, 1931, to shareholders of record on the 15th day of July, 1931.

By Order of the Board
J. W. PEART,
Sec. Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto,
this 11th day of
July, 1931.

GOLD & DROSS

Shawinigan Good for Holding

Editor, Gold and Dross:
A friend of mine who has quite a lot of money and who seems to take care of it pretty well as far as making investments goes, has a fair sized lot of Shawinigan stock. I was talking things over with him the other day and he told me that he thought this would be a good thing for me to buy some of. I haven't a great deal of money but what I have is tucked away in good sound stuff and what I would like is something that gives me a fair return and which is likely to go up when things get better. I would plan on waiting but I want a good sound stock with a future. Do you think Shawinigan would be suitable for me? Thanks for your help which I will value a lot.

—R. T. L., Kitchener, Ont.

I think your friend has given you very sound advice and I am glad to be able to approve of it. I think that Shawinigan fulfills your requirements; at current prices of around 41 it is yielding slightly over six per cent., and I certainly think that for holding, this stock offers excellent chances of appreciation. Shawinigan is a fully seasoned stock; it has paid dividends continuously for 23 years, has a steady record of expansion and earnings growth, and its capital set-up is well proportioned.

Last year the company's earnings, despite the falling off in general business, showed an increase of 10 per cent. in gross and 11 per cent. in net. Per share on the common stock amounted to \$2.65 as against \$2.35 the year before and surplus was increased to \$1,335,392 as against \$1,010,346. I will admit that this is not a very large margin over current dividend requirements of \$2.50 but I do not think there is any likelihood of a dividend reduction or of earnings falling below requirements. So far this year earnings are reported to be running at just about the same levels as last year.

Shawinigan's long term outlook is excellent. It has power rights which provide for immense expansion and it is already the second largest producer of electrical energy in Canada. While it may temporarily arrest its development of major installations in view of existing conditions—it is not specifically committed to large capital expenditures at any fixed time in connection with the developments—it is significant that it has recently announced its intention of going ahead with a new plant on the St. Francis River.

I have no doubt that a ready market will be found for all power which Shawinigan may develop—it already has long term contracts providing for present output and its financial and commercial connections with other large power distributing companies puts it in excellent strategic position.

I do not anticipate any major appreciation in this common stock until business generally and definitely improves but I do think that the future will inevitably see prices which will make current levels a bargain time. In the meantime the yield is well worth the employment of your funds.

Bennett-Pacaud Troubles

Editor, Gold and Dross:
As a regular reader of Gold and Dross I would like to get your opinion on the Bennett-Pacaud mess. I am now asked to surrender my original Bennett interests and I am told that they were worthless originally and that they should not have been given for Bennett-Pacaud shares. If we hold on to the B-P shares may we be liable in case of failure of the mine for the full value of the shares issued to us. I will appreciate your help greatly.

—S. H., Toronto, Ont.

The Bennett-Pacaud communications indicate that the company has reached an end which might have been expected in view of the fantastic methods employed by the promoter. My advice is to return the unpaid for shares to the new directors, to give them a chance of salvaging something from the wreck.

These shares, it would appear, are not properly in your possession and it is possible that you and other shareholders might be successfully sued either for payment or return. The Bannockburn-Argyle group of claims which are now the only real assets, are worth testing out and if your new directors are able to finance development your experience might possibly change color. In the meantime there is no point in holding on to shares of no value and doubtful title.

—S. H., Toronto, Ont.

Detroit Tunnel and Bridge

Editor, Gold and Dross:
There is a man I know in the bond business that I was talking to the other night and he told me that the first mortgage bonds of both the tunnel and the bridge between Windsor and Detroit were selling very cheap now. I thought this over and the idea occurs to me that it might be a good thing to buy some of these. If they are first mortgages the security should be good and prices should go up some time. What is the matter with these companies anyway? I would be very glad to get your advice on buying the bonds now. Are they good investments?

—R. S. M., London, Ont.

The current prices for the bonds you mention answers your question as to their investment value in the negative. First mortgage bonds of the Detroit and Canada Tunnel Company are selling around 45 to 50 and of Detroit International Bridge Company at 13 to 14. Both figures indicate a drastic decline in revenue and, particularly in the latter case, suggest the possibility of some form of capital reorganization. Purchase of either issue, in my opinion, could only be justified as a radical speculation, and since you are apparently looking for an investment I would advise you to leave both alone.

Protective committees have already been formed in connection with the bridge bonds and debentures and similar action would seem to be indicated by reports of declining income from the tunnel. Last year, first mortgage interest was paid by the bridge company, although it was not earned. The tunnel came into operation only on November 3 of last year, and while actual operating figures up to date are not available, it is rumored that the company may be forced to forego paying its bond interest. Both companies have reduced their rates in an effort to stimulate traffic, but extremely dull conditions on both sides of the river have prevented much in the way of response. So far, reports would indicate that the tunnel has been taking the lion's share of whatever business was available.

I pointed out in the early stage of both projects that it remained to be seen whether traffic, even under

normal conditions, would provide sufficient revenue for a bridge and tunnel, competing with each other and with the ferries, which are still in operation. Under conditions such as obtained in 1928 and 1929 there may have been business enough to go around, but it may be quite some time before such conditions are duplicated. In the meantime there are operating costs and depreciation to be met on both expensive structures, and traffic will have to show quite a distinct improvement to put much earning power even behind the first mortgage issues. It is my opinion that, should existing capital structures be maintained, the first mortgage bonds of either the bridge or tunnel will only be attractive buys when there is distinct evidence of improvement in traffic and consequently in earning power.

—S. H., Toronto, Ont.

Goodyear Attractive

Editor, Gold and Dross:
A friend of mine who is a shareholder of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada was showing me a letter which he got from the president along with his dividend cheque recently. I read this letter with interest and the company certainly looks to be in a good position. It also seems to me that it would be a good thing for me to own some of the stock of this company. Would you please let me have your opinion and tell me if you think I would be well advised to pick up a few shares at the present time?

—T. K. L., Preston, Ont.

I think you would. In my opinion Goodyear common is worthy of a place in any well-balanced investment list and certainly the recent statement by President C. H. Carlisle, which you have read, does much to dispel the uncertainty which had surrounded the company's situation recently—despite the fact that Goodyear is a notable example of a company which takes its shareholders into the fullest confidence. I certainly do not anticipate any major near term appreciation in Goodyear common but I do think that this stock is one of the best in Canada for long term holding. In one highly important quality—that of management—Goodyear is outstanding, as its past record amply demonstrates, and such a quality is well worthy of serious consideration.

I need not repeat here the portion of Mr. Carlisle's statement dealing with the company's exceedingly strong financial position, since you have already perused this, but such items as ample reserves and a surplus of \$8,000,000 are certainly encouraging. Interest chiefly attaches to the official report that in the first six months of the current fiscal year, both preferred and common dividends were earned and additions made to surplus. The point here is that last year Goodyear paid the regular of \$5 and an extra of \$2.50 (previous extra was \$5) and the question is whether the stock should be considered on a dividend basis of \$5 or \$7.50. Earlier this year I expressed the opinion that prospective purchasers of the common should only consider the former figure, but with the excellent showing made to date this year, I now consider it not improbable that distribution might be made above the regular \$5 rate. Should this prove to be the case, the return at current prices of \$100 would be 7½ per cent.—certainly attractive for a stock of the investment calibre of Goodyear. Even should only the regular be paid this year, higher distributions are inevitable in the future, and in my opinion this common stock is an excellent buy today both on the basis of yield and possibilities of future appreciation. I hardly need to add that this depends directly on general business improvement.

B. C. Power "A"

Editor, Gold and Dross:
Can you tell me how the earnings of British Columbia Power Corporation have been coming along? I hold quite a bit of the "A" stock and while I always had great faith in this company I am wondering if there is any chance of the dividend being cut on this stock. You told me before that there wasn't much margin in earnings last year and I would like to know how things are this year. Can the company keep on earning at a rate good enough to keep up payments and do you think I should sell this stock now?

—T. L., Winnipeg, Man.

I wouldn't advise you to sell as I think this "A" stock is a good one for holding. As to the dividend, I can tell you that it has been earned in the current year—very likely by a slight greater margin than last year—although one month's figures are still to come in, as the fiscal year ends on June 30. Up to the end of May, eleven months figures showed \$2.34 per share on the "A" stock as against \$2.13 for the like period of 1930 and \$2.18 for the full year. If net for June is again 5 cents a share on the "A", this would mean that full year's earnings would be \$2.39. This is certainly not much in the way of an increase over 1930.

The interest lies, of course, in what faces the company during the coming fiscal period and I will admit that the situation might be brighter. Since the first of the present calendar year there has been a slight but steady decrease in both gross and net earnings, although reduced operating expenses have given a comparative increase to the net as against last year. Should this decline be maintained very long, you can see that it would not take a great while for earnings to fall below the dividend requirements of \$2 on the "A" stock.

The whole matter hinges, in my opinion, on the general business situation, as will be reflected in the

NOTICE TO READERS

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Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matters, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE TRAYMORE LIMITED

Preference Dividend No. 17
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three quarter per cent. for the quarter ending the 30th day of June, 1931, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum has been declared on the Preference Stock of the Company. The above dividend is payable on and after the 15th day of July, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of July, 1931.

By order of the Board,
E. J. SWIFT,
Secretary
Toronto, July 7th, 1931.

British Government's Share of Insurance on New Liner

IN THE British House of Commons recently, the President of the Board of Trade, in answer to a question as to the respective proportion of the construction insurance on the new Cunarder placed in the market and the proportion falling upon the Government Cunard Insurance Fund, replied as follows:

"I have now received the certificate required under the agreement between the Board of Trade and the Cunard Steamship Company Limited, that the maximum amount of insurance obtainable on the terms and conditions specified in Clause 1 of the agreement has been placed in the open market. This amount is £2,720,000, leaving £1,780,000 to be covered by the Board of Trade."

Vicki Baum, Austrian author, visiting over here, told a newly made acquaintance in New York to speak slowly and perhaps she would understand him.

"Already," said she, "I have learned your two most important words, 'swell' and 'lousy'." — *Macon Telegraph*.

GOLD & DROSS

consumptive capacity of B.C. Power Corporation's customers. Should this improve, even comparatively slightly, I think the dividend will be safe.

Another point to consider is the company's financial position; as at the end of June 1930, surplus stood at \$1,025,967 and should this be drawn upon it would cover just about a half year's requirements on the "A" issue.

Despite the rather gloomy picture which I have painted, I would not advise you to sell your "A" stock now. The company is most ably managed, it serves a territory with excellent possibilities for growth and which would respond quickly to any improvement in the general situation, and certainly the long-term prospect is excellent. The company follows the practice of publishing monthly earnings figures and you will be able, therefore, to keep in close touch with developments.

Pandora Tests Property

Editor, Gold and Dross:
I have been endeavoring to secure some information in regard to Pandora which I understand is a gold mine just beginning. I now come to you as I have the highest faith in your opinion and I will appreciate very much any particulars you can give me.

P. R. C., Trenton, Ont.

Pandora is not an investment but a speculation which has some attraction as such. The property is located in Cadillac township, northwestern Quebec, south of the Canadian National Railways from the town of Amos. The holdings lie in an area which is favorable geologically for the deposition of gold and surface work and diamond drilling have indicated that commercial values exist to a depth of at least 225 feet on a length of about 350 feet and over minable widths. The company has bought and taken in mining plant and has started shaft sinking with an immediate objective of 500 foot depth.

Surface work, fairly extensive in scope, and drilling encourage the view that the holdings are well worth the test to which they are being subjected. Financing is stated to have been arranged in New York. The company is capitalized at \$5,000,000 in shares of \$1 par and the correct name is Canadian Pandora Gold Mines, Ltd.

POTPOURRI

A. K., Lemburg, Sask. Your question on BROOKS STEAM MOTORS LTD. surprised me very much, as apparently you are not aware of the course of this company in recent years. Things have gone from bad to worse with it, and the company is in liquidation at the present time. The most recent development is that tenders have been called for the sale of the company's property in Stratford, but this is already heavily encumbered by mortgages. If anything can be realized on the properties, which are the company's sole asset, distribution will be made to shareholders, but personally I doubt whether this will amount to much if anything.

E. J., Niagara Falls, Ont. In my opinion you would be well advised to deposit your bonds under the terms of the plan proposed by the Security Protective Committee. The plan has been very carefully worked out, and I believe, it is the best interest of security holders. If the plan should not go through, CANADA POWER AND PAPER CORPORATION may end up in bankruptcy, in which case the various classes of security holders would probably be much worse off than they will be under the plan.

M. T., Moncton, N.B. I can see no attraction at the present time in either the preferred or common stock of FEDERAL GRAIN LIMITED. The company for the year ended July 31st, 1930, reported a loss of over \$380,000, due largely apparently to speculation by officers of the company now no longer connected with it. Since that time, however, there has been a complete reorganization and A. T. Sellers, a prominent Western grain man, has been ap-

THE MACHINE - MAN'S ENEMY?

(Continued from Page 21)

There is little room for doubt on the matter. Supporting evidence can be secured through an examination of United States industrial records. In 1927 the workshops and factories of America produced more goods and services than at any previous time in American history, with a greatly reduced force of men. Machinery has stimulated productivity per head of labor employed from 1919 to 1929 by 45 per cent. During the same period the number of persons employed in industry in the United States decreased by 10 per cent. or 900,000 people.

The number of unemployed in the American republic during recent periods of normal industrial prosperity has approximated 2,000,000 people. This force of course includes a large number of voluntary idlers, a not unusual feature of a large cosmopolitan population but a growing number of involuntarily unemployed as well.

It is also of significance to note that leaving out periods of extreme depression like 1921 or extreme prosperity as in 1929, the total wage bill for industry showed practically no increase between 1923 and 1927 although during that period there had been a steady rise in production and the proportion represented by wages in the process of manufacture declined from 54.2 per cent. to 51 per cent.

These figures suggest a state of inequilibrium, in that consumptive power of the American masses was reduced during a period when production was steadily rising. Such a condition must inevitably contribute in some measure at least to the state of economic maladjustment in which the United States and, for that matter, Canada too— for our fundamental situations are

not dissimilar — find themselves today.

THE productivity of man implemented by machinery has increased 3.1 times since 1914. In the last decade industry has produced 25 per cent. more goods than the domestic market could consume. From 1899 to 1919 the production of the average wage earner increased 11 per cent. and during the next ten years production per worker increased 53 per cent. From 1917 to 1927 production increased 50 per cent. and wage earners added only 3 per cent. to their number despite a growing population.

One authority in the United States, Dr. Henry W. Ladd, vice-president of the Bureau of Economic Research, estimates that machinery in farming, manufacturing, railroading, and mining has eliminated 2,300,000 workers in the last eight years. It is further estimated that the installation of 100 new labor-saving machines adds 25,000 to the army of the technologically unemployed.

The United States Department of Commerce estimates that there has been a decline of workers in the major branches of industry since 1919. In agriculture the decline is placed at 600,000 to the end of 1925; 900,000 in manufacturing and mechanical; 175,000 in railroads, or a total of 1,675,000 for the six-year period.

The problem of replacing displaced labor is a serious one. In the past the worker had to acquire a certain skill in the conduct of his particular job. The handicrafts were not entirely eliminated with the progress of the machine age. There was a place for skilled labor in industry and an incentive provided for labor to become more skilled in order to improve its economic position.

But with machinery now doing more effectively, cheaply and expeditiously the work formerly done by skilled labor, the former demand for intrinsic and technical ability in the individual worker does not exist. Under the system he is becoming less an individual and more of an automaton.

And when the skilled or unskilled worker is forced out of his regular channels of employment by the exigencies of this new economic tendency he must perform seek re-employment in whatever fields are available, where usually his past training and years of experience do not add materially to his utility in his new job — if he is lucky enough to find one.

FORTUNATELY for these displaced workers our economic system is never static. We continue to record progress despite temporary interruptions of a nature that is now particularly apparent. Scientific research, invention and discovery are creating new processes, new products and new industries.

It is significant to note that a group of newer industries have materially increased their working forces during the past decade or so and in this group are included electric light and power, telephone, telegraph and cable, radio, electric refrigeration, oil heating apparatus, insurance agencies, motion pictures, mail order houses, teachers and professors, clergymen, physicians and surgeons, dentists, etc.

But even these so-called younger businesses are subject to the same influences that have worked to the disadvantage of labor in the older lines. Instance, for example, the telephone. Since the advent of the dial system thousands of girls on this continent have found their field

(Continued on Page 28)

pointed president. Recent reports were to the effect that the company was doing considerably better during the current year, but crop prospects in the Canadian West currently do not appear to augur very well for the general business of elevator companies. An indication of the fact that earnings were not particularly good during the year which will end on July 31st of this year, was the fact that the preferred dividend was passed on May 1st last.

J. H., Toronto, Ont. In my opinion you would do well to hold your CANADA CEMENT preferred, rather than sell at the present time. This is a buyer's market, not a seller's. Although I understand that the company's sales for the current fiscal year to date are below last year's, the prospect is for gradual improvement rather than for any further recession of importance.

G. M., Toronto, Ont. The investment quality of the 4½ per cent. collateral trust debentures of CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT CORPORATION has declined almost steadily since the formation of this company. This is, as you no doubt know, an Investment trust of the management type. It was formed in February of 1929, practically only in time to get under way before the market crash in October of that year, and to experience the steadily declining prices of securities ever since. As of December 31st, 1930, the company's portfolio which cost \$34,057,500 had a market value of \$22,428,600, an unrealized depreciation of \$11,628,900 of which \$8,150,600 was applicable to the 1930 year. Profits realized from the sale of securities amounting to \$596,412 in 1930 and \$616,390 in 1929, have been set up as a reserve against this depreciation. Obviously, however, the net result of the Corporation's activities since formation has been a very considerable loss. In announcing the deferring of the dividend on the preferred stock on May 18th of this year, the company told its shareholders that indications at that time were that the preferred dividend requirements would not be earned during the 1931 year. Since the company does not publish a list of its actual holdings, it is impossible to say just what the actual equity behind the collateral trust debentures may be. I can tell you, however, that there are \$15,000,000 of the collateral trust debentures outstanding, against which the market value of the portfolio as of December 31st last was \$22,428,600.

M. E., Toronto, Ont. Why not buy ABITIBI 6 per cent. preferred instead of the common stock, if you want to speculate? The company has just suspended dividend payment and current quotations are a reflection of the fact and of the adverse earnings position in which the company finds itself. With quotations at the present level there is ample scope for appreciation and, of course, when the company works back into a better operating position holders of the preferred shares will benefit long before the common stockholders.

A. M., Hamilton, Ont. There is no occasion for you to worry over what will happen to your gold mining shares if Britain goes off the gold standard, as this will not happen. At least there does not seem to be any present possibility of it happening. If it ever did, there would be plenty of discussion beforehand which would serve as a warning and give you time to sell your shares.

T. P., Sarnia, Ont. The position of GREAT LAKES PAPER COMPANY has improved in recent months, as a result of the allocation of additional tonnage, and there is a good prospect that the company will be able to pay up arrears of bond interest within the not distant future. These bonds appear to be worth retaining.

E. B., Kingston, Ont. JAY COPPER sold his property to CALCONDA MINES, LIMITED, which had high hopes, a little money but not much else. The Jay property was turned over for a trifle of shares in the new company and that it is the last that has been heard of it. The property, once touted as a marvel, turned out to have mighty little in the way of copper. There is nothing to report on STADAMAC; the company has been idle for three years and in all probability has given up on the ghost. The Quebec mining laws include the imposition of a 50 cents per acre annual tax and this has the effect of prying property out of the hands of inactive companies.

L. N., Toronto, Ont. ADANAC GOLD SYNDICATE is capitalized at \$100,000 and offers units at a price of \$65. Holdings are in Rouyn district, east of Granada and southeast of Noranda. The search is for gold in the sedimentary belt of that area. Official prospectus states that three gold bearing veins have been opened up in trenches and traced for 700 feet; commercial assays are reported but it is not stated whether these are from specimens or from regular channel samples. The property is in the early stage of exploration and nothing can yet be said of its chances. It would be highly speculative to buy.

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City of London, 4½%	1946	100.60	4.45
City of Vancouver, 5%	1965	103.34	4.80
City of Grand'Mere, 5%	1937-48	Rate	4.90
Town of Leaside, 5½%	1937-49	Rate	5.05
Gatineau Power Co., 5%	1956	92.00	5.60
MacLaren-Quebec Power Co., 5½%	1961	95.00	5.85
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Concerning Insurance

Underwriting the Hoover Dam

Problems Solved by Surety Companies in Writing Seven Year Bond on Contractors

By GEORGE GILBERT

INTEREST is widespread in the gigantic Hoover Dam, to be constructed in the Colorado River at Black Canyon, for the purpose of controlling floods, improving navigation, regulating the flow of the river, and also of generating electrical energy as a means of making the project self-supporting. To cover the estimated cost of the various phases of the undertaking, the total sums appropriated amount to \$165,000,000, divided as follows: Dam and reservoir, \$70,600,000; development of electrical energy to extent of 1,000,000 h.p., \$38,200,000; canal, \$38,500,000; interest and carrying charges during construction, \$17,700,000.

As soon as it became known that bids would be received for the construction of the dam, surety companies interested in furnishing any bonds that might be required began to speculate as to the size of the bond the government would exact from the contractors. As the risk was to run for seven years, it also became apparent that some practical basis for underwriting the bond would have to be determined.

While the contract was estimated to run as high as \$50,000,000, the total qualifying limits of all surety companies licensed in the country was about \$29,000,000, so it was obvious that the usual government requirement of a 50 per cent. penalty of the contract award would have to be materially modified.

It was finally decided, after many conferences with government officials, that a bid bond of \$2,000,000 and a performance bond of \$5,000,000 would adequately protect the government, and also greatly facilitate the handling of the risk by the surety companies.

Underwriters had no precedent to guide them in handling such a risk, and they had to devise a method which would not only protect the surety companies but would also be sufficiently practical in regard to fulfillment by the contractors as not to impose any undue hardships.

It was also found necessary to execute the contract bond upon a co-surety basis, which is contrary to the usual government practice, because none of the leading surety companies was willing to execute the bond itself and rely upon re-insurance from other companies to reduce its liability to the net amount deemed advisable to carry. Six of the largest and best known contractors operating on the Pacific Coast formed The Six Companies, Inc., with a capital of \$8,000,000, for the purpose of bidding on the project. Their bid of \$48,890,995 was the lowest submitted, and they were awarded the contract. Their bid bond of \$2,000,000 was the first guarantee to be considered as part of this sum.



WILL REPORT ON B. C. SUPERANNUATION ACT

Sidney H. Pipe, A.I.A., F.A.S., F.A.I.A., of Pipe & Allen, Consulting Actuaries, Toronto, who has been retained by the British Columbia Government to make an examination of the Superannuation Act of the Province, with a view to effecting needed improvements and of producing suitable pensions for employees, the nature of whose occupation compels them to retire at an early age. For example, firemen have to retire at age 50 or shortly after, and under the act as it stands cannot accumulate a sufficient pension by that age; whereas Government employees are kept in service until age 65, and if they entered at an early age it is possible for them to secure a pension equal to or greater than their salaries. The terms upon which an employee's interest in the Superannuation Fund can be maintained when he transfers from one employer to another are also to be determined; and the present tables in the act, which are not suitable, will be recalculated.



PRESIDES AT CONVENTION
Crawford H. Ellis, President of the Pan-American Life Insurance Company, of New Orleans, La., since its inception in 1912, who presided at the annual convention of the Company at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, July 9 to 11.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have a Twenty Payment Life Policy for \$10,000 with The Empire Life Insurance Company. I have paid in premiums for three and a quarter years. Would you advise me to take the Cash Surrender Value of this policy and replace the policy in a larger company?

Thanking you for your early advice — J. A. H., Toronto, Ont.

You would be a loser if you dropped your policy with the Empire Life in order to replace it with a policy of another company. The only person who would be ahead on the transaction would be the agent of the other company, who would get a commission for switching the business. Before deciding to discontinue a policy with a regularly licensed company, a policyholder should communicate with the company carrying his insurance, and if he does so he will not likely be led astray by anyone desirous of profiting at his expense.

The Empire Life has been in business since 1923, and at the end of 1930 its total assets were \$1,878,298.46, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$1,594,662.22, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$283,636.24. The paid up capital is \$492,985. Policyholders are accordingly amply protected, and the company is safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I now carry policies for \$2,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000 with the Canada Life Assurance Company. My \$10,000 policy has the double indemnity feature and \$100 a month total disability clause. I contemplate taking out additional insurance. Would it be better to take it out with another company, and would there be any disadvantage in having all my policies with one company? Do you consider the Canada Life one of the outstanding companies?

— J. R. M., London, Ont.

As a matter of fact, the security afforded by the Canada Life is beyond question.

It is an advantage rather than a disadvantage to have all your policies with one company, when it is a very strong and sound company like the Canada Life, with total assets of \$188,306,034, and a surplus over all liabilities, including reserves and profits voluntarily set aside for policyholders, of \$4,307,602, according to latest Government figures.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Re Federal Life Insurance Co. of Chicago: Is this company a desirable one in which to insure? Has it a Canadian license? What are the chances of recovering in Canada should a claim arise?

— M. F. T., Calgary, Alta.

Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago is not licensed in Canada and has no deposit with the Government here for the protection of persons in this country insuring with it.

Accordingly in case of a claim, payment could not be enforced in Canada; the claimant would have to go to the States to try to collect. Thus the claimant would be practically at the mercy of the company, so far as getting his money is concerned.

In dealing with a licensed company, a claimant is under no such disadvantage, as payment of valid claims can be readily enforced in the local courts if necessary. Licensed companies are required to maintain assets and deposits in this country in excess of their liabilities here, so that funds are available in Canada with which to pay Canadian claims.

While the rate at which this unlicensed insurance is offered is low, insurance that is not readily

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1871

1931

STATEMENT FOR 1930

New Assurances Paid for	\$705,678,000
Total Assurance in Force	\$2,863,701,000
Surplus and Contingency Reserve	\$36,532,000
Assets	\$588,733,000
Liabilities (including Paid-up Capital Stock)	\$552,201,000

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STUVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1850	Assets \$ 4,284,207.00
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1851	Assets \$ 6,234,552.42
NEW JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1910	Assets \$ 3,857,350.92
MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1865	Assets \$ 5,793,145.50
LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1873	Assets \$ 4,864,127.36
STANSTEAD & SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1835	Assets \$ 885,414.19
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collectable in case of a claim is dear at any price. It pays to buy only licensed insurance.

Editor, Concerning Insurance: A local friend of mine has an endowment policy with the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., known as "Insurance to age 65". It was taken out in Cincinnati in 1926 at age 30 and premiums are still being paid to that office. The principal is \$5,000, and the premium \$139.55 in which is included \$23.20 to cover a disability clause having a 14 day waiting period. Six premiums have been paid on which the cash value is \$475.00. I understand the company is not registered in Canada and it is on this account that I am writing for your advice.

Upon the outcome of a discussion on this subject I learned that in the event of a claim being made against this policy by my friend or by the beneficiary, the company may through some loophole take exception to said claim, having in mind that no court action could be taken against the company in Canadian Courts. In other words the case would have to be fought out in U.S. courts by the plaintiff without legal assistance from Canada. Will you kindly advise me as to the correctness of this situation and whether it would be advisable for my friend to continue this policy.

—A. G. T., Hamilton, Ont.

As the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company is regularly licensed in Canada, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$100,000 for the protection

of Canadian policyholders, it is safe to insure with, and all claims against it can be readily collected in this country.

It would be highly advisable for your friend to continue his policy, as it would mean a loss to him to drop the policy in order to replace it with insurance in any other company.

Editor, Concerning Insurance: Would you kindly give me your opinion of the standing of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company. I should appreciate it very much.

—M. E. P., Hamilton, Ont.

Excelsior Life Insurance Company is in a strong and sound financial position and is safe to insure with.

It has been in business since 1890 and is regularly licensed to transact life insurance throughout Canada. It has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$71,000 for the protection of policyholders.

At the end of 1930 its total assets were \$17,519,742, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$15,729,047, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$1,790,695. The paid up capital is \$150,000, so there is a net surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities of \$1,640,000, according to Government figures.

BIG OR LITTLE CANADA?

(Continued from Page 21)

faster we built, the greater and surer would be our expansion into a populous nation. The emphasis was on population. We fatuously believed that our national strength would be in the direct measure of the number of noses we could count, and the number of noses would turn on miles of railway. The cost of this blunder no man can compute.

Mackenzie & Mann began our troubles when, after building and buying a few hundred miles of loosely connected and cheaply constructed lines, they caught the vision of a second transcontinental railway. They had no such thought at the outset; but the ease with which they got money stimulated ambition. The western provinces literally begged them to accept guarantees, and the Dominion added to the lure. By 1912 guarantees and subsidies had reached the staggering total of over \$500,000,000, or much larger sum than the net public debt.

MEANWHILE, optimism had become sheer insanity. If one transcontinental railway had brought wonderful results, why pause at two? A third would hasten the day of a Canada with twenty, thirty or fifty millions of people. So, in 1903, the Grand Trunk Pacific and National Transcontinental were begun. "Pray God it may not be too late!" was Sir Wilfrid Laurier's pious invocation. It wasn't too late, however. It was probably a century too soon. That blind orgy of railway building added two billion to our national liabilities and is today taking more than fifty millions a year out of the savings of the people to meet deficits.

We may now ponder over the lessons taught us by that nightmare. We spent more than two hundred millions, directly and indirectly, on immigration, and over two billions on railway building, in order to get more people into the country. The result is sobering. We are confronted by grave problems. At this moment, however, the supreme question is as to whether or not the bitter chastening of experience has exorcised our evil spirit. Have sanity and a sound forward look come to us?

I come now to the purpose of this review. It would be the part of wisdom to throw out the window our senseless dream of a populous Canada, and to concentrate our efforts on a compact and balanced nation, with development proceeding naturally and therefore somewhat slowly. Had we given effect to that concept in 1900, and stuck to it, I say without qualification that we should be today the strongest country on earth. Had we listened to the warning of reason before starting out on our ambitious programme, we should not now be strangled by an enormous excess of railway mileage, uneconomically distributed, nor would a Hudson Bay Railway be staring us in the face.

In my humble judgment the brightness of our future will be assured by the adoption and carrying out of this idea of a compact Canada. We spent our millions on inducing grain growers to invade the prairies, and today they are producing more wheat than the world can con-

sider. We lured hundreds of thousands to our shores, and every mother's son of them brought a problem with him. Had we been satisfied with normal growth, all the socialistic parentalism on which Parliament is arranging to spend millions per annum would have been unnecessary.

THIE biggest and most pregnant word in the world today is not expansion, not enterprise, nor aggressiveness. It is stability. It was not in our working lexicon when we started on our rash adventure thirty years ago.

We need to make a fresh survey of what we call our "natural resources." Of land we still have a vast surplus. Very good; it won't evaporate nor deteriorate. Succeeding generations may be able to put it to fruitful use, and their right to it is equal with our own. We also have large timber areas; but it would be sheer folly to try and realize on them. The lumber business, once so important and so closely wrapped up in our prospects, has declined enormously. Steel and concrete are the structural materials of the future. We have abundance of coal, and it is probably true that we have done no more thus far than scratch the surface of our inchoate mineral wealth. Good again. There are millions of Canadians to come after us.

Let us sanely cling to the idea of compactness and limited liabilities. We have nothing to lose by doing so and everything to gain. All our troubles have grown out of our feverish impatience to be a big Canada.

I know full well that these opinions will be scoffed at as rank heresy and as smacking of a feeble patriotism; but I care not for that. It is not popular to preach what a certain type of optimist would call a "little Canada." A big Canada is more in keeping with the teachings of the past; but I raise again in all sincerity, as being vitally pertinent, the question as to whether or not mere numbers is better than strength. I go farther than that, and ask if weakness is not always inherent in large numbers. That must be so if our social and economic problems increase in the direct ratio of larger population.

Canadians have been too ready to draw unfavorable comparisons between their country and the United States, employing for that purpose the false gauge of numbers, on one hand, and the equally false gauge of dollars on the other. A more penetrating and sounder measurement of relative strength would have corrected that tendency. That truer measurement would have shown us that on the per capita basis we were already producing and exporting more than do our neighbors—nearly three times as much. Why not leave well alone?

From these same neighbors we have learned to be impatient, and impatience has cost us a frightful price. Common sense points clearly to the expediency of adjusting our planning on the basis of a new outlook. If experience has taught us anything, our constructive efforts should be in the direction of stability, letting expansion take care of itself. The ultimate balance sheet will show that to have been wise in the precise degree that we gave up the hothouse idea.

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The National City Bank of New York

including

Domestic and Foreign Offices

Condensed Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1931

CAPITAL,
SURPLUS
and
UNDIVIDED
PROFITS
\$225,769,139.11

ASSETS		
Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank	\$161,133,434.74	
Due from Banks and Bankers	182,415,687.02	\$ 343,549,121.76
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances		1,003,815,601.27
United States Government Bonds and Certificates	\$223,030,410.83	
State and Municipal Bonds	6,216,038.17	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	6,600,000.00	
Other Bonds and Securities	122,557,108.35	358,403,557.35
Ownership of:		
International Banking Corporation	8,000,000.00	
Bank Buildings	55,612,010.35	
Items in Transit with Branches	21,773,839.24	
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	174,920,242.85	
Other Assets	7,066,222.24	
Total	\$1,973,140,595.06	
LIABILITIES		
Capital	\$110,000,000.00	
Surplus	90,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	25,769,139.11	\$ 225,769,139.11
Reserves for:		
Contingencies	\$ 7,313,906.96	
Accrued Interest, Discount and Other Unearned Income	3,771,573.78	
Taxes, Dividends and Accrued Expenses, etcetera	9,157,936.01	20,243,416.75
Liability as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Foreign Bills	266,571,009.67	
Deposits	1,460,557,029.53	
Total	\$1,973,140,595.06	

Figures of Foreign Offices which are included herein are as of June 25, 1931

Head Office:
55 Wall Street
New York

MANITOBA POOL CHARGES

Royal Commission Report Reveals Highly Unsatisfactory Conditions—Western Taxpayers Vitally Affected

By F. C. PICKWELL

Manager of Saturday Night's Winnipeg Bureau

THE first royal commission to investigate any angle of prairie grain pool operations provides rather painful reading, and will undoubtedly disillusion even super-optimistic supporters. The judgment was made by E. K. Williams, a prominent Winnipeg legal authority, covering operations of the Manitoba pool elevator system, resulting from recent charges made by James R. Murray, general manager of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Limited. It was found that the pool elevator system is the most expensive ever built in Western Canada, and some of them were never justified, on financial grounds. Incorrect and misleading propaganda, backed by high pressure sales promoters, are said to be largely responsible. Cost of many elevators, based on possible returns on territory served, were too high. Excessive overages and undergrading, in order to cover up deficits it is alleged, have been a continuous practice throughout pool operations—much greater than prevailed in line companies examined by the commissioner.

Excessive overages were condemned by the Turgeon Grain Commission report in 1926, but no attempt to stop the practice has since been made by the Manitoba pool. President Burnell admitted in evidence he had never even read it. Officers contended that these profits from grade gains and overages go back to the grower in the same proportion as they are taken from him, so why should any member worry. Commissioner Williams rightly contends any such theory is fallacious. "Any grower", he says, "whose grain is undergraded, or from whom excessive dockage is taken, always loses."

It is only fair to point out that pool conditions which have been proven in Manitoba may not prevail to the same extent in Saskatchewan or Alberta, where a somewhat different policy prevails. In those provinces the elevators are all linked under one head, with district profits and losses being shared by all pool members. Manitoba conceived the idea of forming an elevator subsidiary, in which each district unit became responsible for its financial success or failure, though dominated largely by the provincial pool executives. Promises and claims, which the commissioner adjudges were incorrect and misleading, in many instances, have brought their usual reward to a trusting public.

MR. MURRAY rendered a valuable service, through creating a demand for an investigation, based on specific charges. He is one of the most experienced grain men in Western Canada, and his association with the United Grain Growers Limited for many years placed him in close contact with farmers and their ambitious co-operative aspirations. His contentions were promptly branded as false by Colin Burnell, president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, so there was no alternative but a royal commission. Mr. Williams could by no means be considered prejudiced against the pool. He took ample time to sift and weigh every angle of the bulky evidence, assisted by an accountant, and his judgment is clearly in accord with facts submitted. Mr. Murray's four main charges were:

"Units of the most expensive system of country elevators ever built in Western Canada have been foisted on farmers at many points throughout the province where they should never have been built, and where there was no reasonable chance of their being anything but a burden on the local members."

"Through the operation of the compulsory delivery contract, members at a number of points have been taxed through excessive overages and undergrading of their grain, to meet the extravagantly high expenses."

"The financial statements supplied to the local associations by the Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited have never shown clearly to the members just how much per bushel the expenses amounted to on their grain, and what they have contributed through overages and undergrading."

"Many of the elevators cannot meet expenses and overhead charges, if the farmers delivering their grain to them are given a deal equal to what they can get at any competing elevator."

The first three outstanding charges were confirmed, while there was not sufficient compar-

pressure propaganda on the part of a continuous stream of field men and directors, who gave them no peace until they had signed up for an elevator... More than \$141,000 was spent in the five-year educational campaign, aimed at placing a pool elevator at every shipping point in the province—irrespective of competitive machinery. Many were induced to become members of local associations by statements grossly exaggerated, and sometimes untrue and misleading."

TAKE a tragic illustration, as embodied in the report. The invisible earnings at Roblin were first given in 1925-26 as \$6,000, but later raised to \$20,000 or \$25,000. A surplus of \$148,000 was reported in 1927, coupled with the false impression that this had all been earned in one year. The suggestion was then passed along to the doubting grain growers that a one dollar investment, under certain conditions, would have returned a particular farmer \$124 in a year. Just imagine! Such were the tactics involved on the records as samples of how it was put over by field men and others in the quest for members. In spite of all this about fifty per cent of the farmers declined to be fooled. That is a hopeful sign.

The original elevator policy called for a standard 30,000 bushel elevator, costing \$13,000, but that did not last long. Thirty purchased elevators, with repairs and additions, averaged \$12,611.21 each. But the 122 constructed elevators involved a total outlay of \$2,657,559.63, or an average of \$21,783.27... Having regard to the business possible, there were many cases where the elevators were too large and too expensive to be anything else than a financial

(Continued on Next Page)

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THE MACHINE—MAN'S ENEMY?

(Continued from Page 23)
of employment cut off. A corresponding situation prevails in the radio and automobile industry and others. Labor saving devices are being introduced more and more into the home, thus curtailing the scope for domestic employment.

The ranks of the workers or workless are being continually augmented by the rising army of boys and girls who are thrown on the mercies of the business world in their thousands and hundreds of thousands year after year and left to find their niche in a rather complex economic system.

So much for the workers immediately affected. The menace of the machine extends to every line of industry as we have seen. No industry or group of individuals associated with an industry is in violation against the system.

Here we face a paradoxical situation. On the one hand we see industry endeavoring by every scientific resource at its command to lower the cost of output, to increase its production and to improve its place in world markets. Machinery supplants labor in large part, and labor which in the aggregate represents a tremendous market and potential buying force is rendered increasingly ineffectual as a result of its displacement and curtailed purchasing power. How long can these diametrically opposed tendencies persist?

IT IS of course conceivable that if carried to its extreme limits the system would eventually bring about the complete disorganization of society. Steadily increasing production accomplished at the expense of a steady decline in the purchasing power of all classes of labor would bring a condition where markets for the finished products would be practically nonexistent. It is probable of course that foresighted business leaders would not press their advantage to their ultimate ruin. Mr. James J. Davis, former Secretary of Labor for the United States, sums up the issue in these trenching words:

"We cannot 'robotize' America, because we must remember that

the machine does not eat or sleep. It does nothing but produce. We must watch out that with our efficiency and modern management we keep control of the machine. If the machine ever controls us, civilization is gone."

Several remedies have been suggested by economic experts as partial solutions for this very complex problem. In the first place it has been recommended that in order to maintain buying power and thus preserve receptive markets for their goods, employers of labor must come to realize that highly paid workers are the best customers for industrial products and the most efficient stimulants of industrial production. This involves the maintenance of wages on a high standard, condition somewhat at variance with the theories currently expounded as to the necessity of wage reductions as a stimulus to business.

As a second possible remedy shorter hours of labor is the next step in industry, thus giving an opportunity of employment for more workers, a broader distribution of the proceeds of industry and the ability on the part of the average worker to buy and enjoy more of the products of labor. And finally legislative measures against unemployment or to protect the involuntarily unemployed, such as insurance, rational distribution of work, control of seasonal demand, is the final suggestion.

IN OTHER words a state of harmony and equilibrium between production and consumption must be maintained if business is to progress and the community to live in harmony and concord.

A century ago Thomas Babington Macaulay, the famous English essayist, delivered a prophecy on the economic development of his country which was fulfilled with marvellous accuracy. As a prelude to his prophetic utterances—which, by the way, have gained wide circulation in the public press of the present day by reason of their application to current conditions—he summed up the powers and ingenuity of man to cope with distressing situations.

He said, in part:—"History is full of the signs of this natural progress of society. We see in almost every part of the annals of mankind how the industry of individuals, struggling up against wars, taxes, famines, conflagrations, mischievous prohibitions and more mischievous protections, creates faster than governments can squander, and repairs whatever invaders can destroy. We see the wealth of nations increasing, and all the arts of life approaching nearer and nearer to perfection, in spite of the grossest corruption and the wildest profusion on the part of rulers."

The machine in the past has been a benevolent instrument of society, fostering and expanding our civilization. Under proper direction and control it can continue its beneficent influence.

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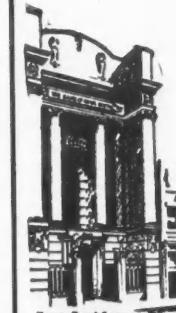
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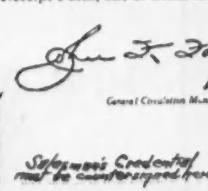
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1931

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Dr. Edward G. Simmons, Vice-President and General Manager of the Pan-American Life Insurance Company, of New Orleans, La., who took an active part in the annual convention of the Company at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, July 9 to 11.

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